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The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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Without delay and at smallest rates on household goods, pianos, horses and wagons, carriages and other like security on a new easy payment plan.
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Announces the removal of his office to his Residence........
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One Minute Cough Cure.
Otto's Cough Cure.
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Frog in Your Throat.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, etc., sold by
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ECZEMA ON FACE
Condition Such Could Not Go Out.
In Physician's Care Five Months.
CUTICURA Cured in 1 Month.
I had eczema on the face for five months, during which time I was in care of physicians. I could not go out. It was going from bad to worse, when a friend recommended CUTICURA remedies. After I washed my face with CUTICURA SOAP and used CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA RESOLVENT it changed wonderfully, and in a month my face was as clear as ever.
THOS. J. SOTH, 315 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor expellers, purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMOR GERMS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when all other remedies fail.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Torturing Humors, free.
SAVE YOUR HANDS [illegible]

FORCE DEPRECATED.

A Resolution Introduced by Senator Mason.

Filipinos Should Not be Subdued by Arms.

Consent of the Natives Should be Obtained.

Just Power to be Derived in No Other Way—Confederate Pensions Up in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the senate today Senator William E. Mason, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; therefore be it,

"Resolved by the senate of the United States, That the government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any country without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them by force to our dominion against their will."

Mr. Mason asked that the resolution lie on the table, announcing his intention of addressing the senate upon it next Monday.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

When the senate convened today Mr. Pascoe, of Florida, presented a memorial from a camp of confederate veterans at Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, to pension ex confederate soldiers. In this connection Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, said:

"I believe a word on this subject is due at this point. I do not believe there was ever a serious purpose on the part of the senator who is the author of the proposed amendment to pension confederate veterans.

"I think the author of the amendment, like the president of the United States, was carried away by his feelings. In my opinion altogether too much attention is being paid to it.

"It would be an injustice to the rank and file of the confederate soldiers to say that they would consider seriously any proposition to receive pensions. They have cared for themselves for a third of a century. They have cared for their cemeteries and for their dead. It seems to me that the whole matter can be closed by saying that both the president of the United States and the author of the amendment were carried away by their enthusiasm.

"In my judgment, speaking from the standpoint of a northern soldier, it is time to close this incident. It may be closed by the happy thought that all bitterness and sectionalism have been wiped out by the late Spanish war."

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—On convening today the house in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

SLAIN BY ROBBERS.

Telegraph Operator Found at His Post Dead.

Night Man at Bingen, Pa., for Philadelphia and Reading Road Foully Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—H. Wurster, the night telegraph operator for the Philadelphia and Reading railway company at Bingen, a small town near Bethlehem, was murdered at an early hour today by robbers. The murder is thought to have occurred between 1 and 3 o'clock.

When the local freight reached Bingen the conductor looked in at the window of the telegraph office. Leaning against the wall, sitting upright in his accustomed place, with his foot on the desk, was the body of Wurster. His head had been crushed and there were apparently two bullet holes in the side of his head.

The body was yet warm, indicating that he had been murdered but a short time after having reported his last train at 12:45 a. m.

The office floor was covered with blood, indicating that there had been a terrible struggle. All the drawers had been rifled and the lifeless form had been placed in the chair after the murder. Wurster was twenty-seven years of age and married.

Llewlyn Stout, who lives at Spring Valley, near the scene of the murder, was placed under arrest today, charged with killing Wurster.

Footprints in the snow led from Bingen direct to Stout's home. He tells conflicting stories about his movements last night.

A TREAT TONIGHT.

Fadettes Woman's Orchestra at the Princess Rink—The League Concert.

The Fadettes Woman's orchestra, an organization that has appeared before many critical audiences with success, will tonight give a concert at the Princess rink under the auspices of the Woman's Club league. The New York Musical Courier says of the orchestra:

"And what, pray, was the nature of the performance? Wild horses could not drag from me one disagreeable word. It may be honestly said that there was very much to applaud in the performance as well as in the endeavor. There was a careful observance of nuances as well as a remarkable display of general musical intelligence. And I take off my hat to the leader. She leads with the authority of a centurion."

BEAUTY AND UTILITY

The Hope Hospital Now a Model Institution.

Improvements Completed and a Reception Given to the Medical Profession and Friends.

After many months of labor the improvements of Hope hospital have been completed and that model institution is now open in all of its departments. In response to a general invitation a large representation of the Fort Wayne medical profession and other friends today visited the hospital to view the various changes, and the verdict was universal that Hope can now rank with the very best hospitals of Indiana.

The new addition recently added to the hospital has given the room so long needed. First and foremost of the improvements is an operating room constructed on plans best adapted to the uses it is put to. It is a large, well lighted apartment with a suite of auxiliary rooms on two sides. Everything in modern operating equipment has been placed, leaving nothing to be desired by the man of science who undertakes the grave responsibility of surgery. The operating room is situated on the second floor. Below it and leading off from the north and south corridor is a large, well lighted convalescents' room, which is being furnished by five well known Fort Wayne ladies. New flooring has been laid in the upper stories, all of the woodwork has received a fresh coat of paint, new kitchens and pantries have been provided independently on each floor and the whole institution has received the touch of transformation that has rendered an effect highly pleasing and at the same time one that greatly adds to comfort and convenience. A number of new rooms have been fitted up in the last fortnight and of those now being placed in readiness none attracts more attention than the Elks' room, situated at the northeast corner of the building, on the third floor. It is handsomely furnished.

CHIEF HEARD FROM.

James Jacobs' Story Seems to Have Been the True One.

Superintendent Gorsline Gets a Letter from Chief Pender, of Rock Island.

James Jacobs' story about the mysterious disappearance of his wife as printed in THE SENTINEL Thursday seems to have been true. Superintendent Gorsline received from Chief Pender, of Rock Island, Ill., this morning the long expected letter and the contents thereof tend to prove that Jacobs was only telling the truth when he said his wife had run away with a man named Martin. Martin was an alleged detective instead of an insurance man, as stated in this paper. After she had left, Jacobs consulted with Chief Pender and they had printed a number of pictures of Mrs. Jacobs, which were sent to different cities in the hopes of locating the missing couple. The Rock Island chief says that he does not recall that a body was found in a box floating in the Mississippi river last summer, so that it seems that the Fort Wayne police were following a phantom in their efforts to place an alleged murder. Superintendent Gorsline is himself convinced that Jacobs did not make away with his wife, although he believed at one time there might have been something to the rumors which were floating about the city.

A BOOM FOR HAVANA.

Electric Railway Concern Is Incorporated for $5,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Articles of incorporation of the Havana Electric Railway company were filed with the secretary of state today. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000.

The objects of the company as set out in the articles are to manufacture, produce and sell electric gas and fuel and to operate railways, telephone lines, gas and electric light plants, etc.

It is understood that the company is formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the street railways of the city of Havana.

Austrian Diplomat Suicides.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Globe this evening announces that Count Franz Maroly, the attache of the Austrian Hungarian embassy here, has committed suicide. The Globe asserts that a house maid employed at the count's chambers in Piccadilly, this city, heard a fall last evening and drew the attention of the count's valet to the fact. The latter proceeded to the rooms occupied by the attache and found him on the floor, dead, with a shot wound in his temple. Beside the body was a lady's portrait. The deceased was twenty-four years of age.

Money to loan at 6 per cent. on good first mortgage security.
15eod13t PFEIFFER, Bass Block.

TAYLOR IS GAINING.

The Fort Wayne Man's Senatorial Stock Goes Up.

Frank Hanly's Support Begins to Weaken.

Judge Taylor Takes One Vote Away from Him.

Warren Sizes the Candidates Up and Makes Some Philosophical Observations Thereon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—The friends of Judge R. S. Taylor are more hopeful now than at any time yet that their candidate will knock the senatorial persimmon.

Taylor is hourly growing stronger, but in a quiet way that shows itself little on the surface of the current. Judge Taylor maintained a personal demeanor and conducted a canvass of such address as to place him on friendly terms with all other senatorial elements. This and his universally admitted ability and fitness give him a strength not to be guaged by usual standards.

There is now no doubt that Hanly's forces are weakening. Yesterday his chances grew less and Judge Taylor's were augmented by the change of Mr. Canada, who deserted Hanly for the Fort Wayne candidate.

Judge Taylor's headquarters had more visitors yesterday than any of the others.

Judge Allen Zollars, of Fort Wayne, was here last night speaking a good word for Judge Taylor and urging his fitness for a seat in the senate. With Judge Zollars were several prominent residents of the Twelfth district.

WARREN SAYRE OBSERVES.

Warren Sayre was here yesterday again and he took occasion to fire another shot into the five candidates for the senate.

"Now," said he, "there is Taylor, who both thinks and talks; there is Beveridge, who talks but can't think; there is Steele, who can neither think nor talk; there is Posey, who thinks he can talk, and there is Hanly, who just thinks he thinks."

Mr. Sayre, it might be stated, is one of those who thinks himself eligible to the dark-horse list, and he drops down once in a while to see if there is any chance of a lightning stroke in his direction. So far as that is concerned he has seen nothing but a clear, unclouded sky with no lightning in sight.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Short Sessions Held Friday—Adjournment Until Monday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The general assembly held a short session yesterday and adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The senate was in session only three-quarters of an hour and the house an hour and a quarter only. It is plain to be seen that the disposition is not to get down to business until after the contest for United States senator is settled in caucus. Neither of the presiding officers was ready to announce standing the committees. The lieutenant governor may make the announcement of the senate committees Monday, but it will not be a surprise to the senators if the announcement is withheld until even a later day. Speaker Littleton has found it advisable to rearrange some of the house committees, but he hopes to be ready to announce the committees Monday or Tuesday.

The session in the senate was devoted largely to the introduction of bills. Several measures in which the general public is especially interested were brought forward. The bill agreed to by the State Federation of Labor, the state labor commission and the board of managers for the state prison at Michigan City, providing a way by which the convicts in the prison may be employed, was introduced by Senator Culbert. Later on the same bill will be introduced in the house by Mr. Shideler. The proposition to place justices of the peace on salaries in counties having a city of a population of 100,000 or more was also introduced, and another bill of special interest was the one providing for the erection of a hospital in which the insane in the poorhouses of the state may be cared for.

The house devoted the entire session to the discussion of questions pertaining to the organization of the body. The rules, which do not differ materially from those under which former sessions have been governed, were agreed to, and the majority, over the protest of the minority, voted to add another page to the force.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the senate, when the roll was called for the introduction of bills, the following measures were introduced, Senator Burns, of St. Joseph county, presenting the first bill:

Senator Burns—A bill providing for the payment of wages earned and the material used in and furnished for the construction, repair, improvement or ornamentation of public buildings and public works. It provides that the public officers shall require sufficient security to secure the pay of the sub-contractors for all labor performed. The bill applies to the making of streets, sidewalks, etc., as well as the erection of public buildings.

Senator Corr—Bill referring to the granting of divorces in certain cases. It permits guardians of insane persons to prosecute divorce cases for their wards.

Senator Early—Bill to legalize the acts of notaries public, whose commissions have expired. The rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Senator Culbert—Bill for an act concerning the employment of convicts of the state prison, how they are to be employed, etc. The bill calls for a special appropriation of $25,000. This is the bill proposed by the governor, state board of charities and others interested in prison work.

Senator Hawkins—Bills regulating justices of the peace. These bills are on the lines suggested by the Bar association of Indianapolis.

Senator Gochenour—A bill authorizing counties to acquire title to real estate under loans to the school funds, where they have become delinquent.

Senator Horner—A bill authorizing county commissioners to appoint boards of children's guardians in counties having no orphan homes.

Senator Lambert—Bill to establish an asylum for the incurable insane in the poor houses and asylum. A bill to create the office of commissioner of fisheries and game and repealing the law creating the commissioner of fisheries.

Senator Nusbaum—A bill providing for the inspection of nursery stock and to prevent the dissemination of the San Jose scale.

Senator Brooks—A bill relating to the building of sidewalks in cities and towns. A bill regulating the publication of legal advertisements in cities and towns.

Senator Purcell—Bill to protect companies engaged in the manufacture of electricity for lighting power purposes, and to prevent persons from unlawfully diverting and using such electric current.

ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY.

Senator Gochenour, of Wabash county, moved that when the senate adjourned it adjourn until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Senator Hubbell offered an amendment, in view of the fact that many of the senators desired to go to their homes over Sunday, that an adjournment be had until 2 p. m. Monday. The amendment and the motion were carried, and the senate, on motion, adjourned

ARE WORKING HARD

G. E. Bursley Is Home From the State Capital,

Where He Has Been Assisting in Judge Taylor's Canvass—Fort Wayne Candidate Is Strong.

G. E. Bursley, the wholesale merchant, who has been at Indianapolis during the week assisting Judge Taylor in his race for the senatorship, arrived home at noon over the Wabash. He was seen by a SENTINEL reporter and asked as to the outlook. Mr. Bursley was certain that the Hanly forces were weakening and that his chances for election were not growing any stronger. The opposition to the Lafayette man was very strong and united except as to whom they should unite on to beat him.

The contest had not gone along far enough to determine who would finally be the choice against Hanly, although Mr Bursley was positive that Judge Taylor was as strong as any of the other candidates. The Fort Wayne candidate has made no enemies and the legislators all had only the kindest words for him. Posey's strength was an enigma and nobody knows just what it is. Mr. Bursley also stated that he did not believe there would be any choice until after several ballots were taken, although it was freely admitted that Hanly was away in the lead at present. Other Fort Wayne citizens are still at Indianapolis and some of them will not come home until after the caucus. Chairman Vesey may come back tonight, but he will return on Monday. There is not the bitter feeling between friends of candidates, Mr. Bursley says, that some newspapers would like the people to believe, but the entire contest is being made in a most friendly spirit.

ARMS CONCEALED.

Cubans in Havana Possess Many Good Guns.

General Ludlow Orders All Arms Now Held by Cubans to be Brought Forth and Surrendered.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—General Ludlow, the military commander of the district of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens:

"It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements.

"These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated it is evidence at once of good faith and patriotism to dispense with their retention.

"Actuated by these feelings, many citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms and have requested the United States authorities to receive them.

"Castle La Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in."

By the same proclamation physicians are requested to report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be open until midnight instead of closing at 11. To relieve suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patrolling the streets are to take notice of cases of illness and destitution, with the locality of the street and number, and emergency rations will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

The Cuban generals will meet today at Marianao to decide upon the course they and their commands will pursue.

They will probably decide to disband.

WANTS THEM BACK.

Arthur Burns Asks the Court for His Children.

Says the Mother Is an Unfit Person to Have the Custody of the Minors.

Through his attorneys, Bittinger & Clapham, Arthur Burns has filed a petition in the circuit court asking that his four minor children, Elizabeth Burns, Lydia M. Burns, Nancy Viola Burns and Oliver James Burns, be taken from the custody of the mother, Nancy J. Burns, and that they be legally given into his custody. The couple were divorced in 1897 and the children were at that time given into the custody of the mother, whom the husband now claims is unfit to care for them. The petitioner promises to place the children in a Catholic orphans' home. The board of children's guardians had made application to take charge of one of the Burns girls, but should the court give them into the custody of the father the board will probably make no further effort to take the child.

STAPLETON DISCHARGED.

George L. Stapleton, the Woodburn young man who was arrested on an affidavit made by 'Squire Driver charging him with stealing three chickens, was discharged by Justice Halloreman this morning. There was no evidence to fix the crime on Stapleton.

COURT NOTES.

The circuit court jury heard part of the evidence in the case of Hake vs. the Lake Shore railway and then the case was continued until next Monday.

Judge O'Rourke is this afternoon hearing arguments in the case of F. DeHass Robinson vs. Weltz. General denials have been filed by Receiver John H. Bass, the Cleveland and New York trust companies and S. B. Bond, trustee.

The January term of the superior court commences next Monday.

The last will and testament of George Joseph Kutner has been filed for probate. He leaves all his property to his wife, Elizabeth Kutner, and she is named as executor.

The jury in the wife desertion case of Belle Gwinn vs. Harry A. Gwinn reached an agreement this morning, at 1 o'clock. They found for plaintiff and awarded her $400.

Wilhelmina Koenig has been appointed guardian of Edward L. Koenig.

The appellate court has decided a case in favor of the Home Benevolent society and against Bernard Weber, administrator of the estate of Henry Vogtlin, who committed suicide. The latter was insured with the society, which refused to pay the amount of the policy because he killed himself. The case was carried to the appellate court and there was decided in favor of the society. Robert Dreibelbiss was attorney for the society and the case was originally tried in the superior court.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Mack Denney and Minnie Wilder.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Wheat—May, 69⅞@70¢ bid; July, 67⅞@¾¢.

Corn—Jan., 34⅝¢; May, 37¢; July, 37⅝¢.

Oats—Jan., 25¾¢; May, 27⅛@¼¢; July, 25¾@⅞¢.

Pork—Jan., $9.65; May, $9.95.

Lard—Jan., $5.45; May, $5.65.

Ribs—Jan., $4.75; May, $5.00.

To Succeed the Late Senator Morrill.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 7.—Governor Smith today appointed Benj. F. Fifield, of Montpelier, as successor to the late Senator Justin E. Morrill, of this state. Mr. Fifield was tendered the position two days ago, but he wished to consider the matter before making known his decision to the governor. His answer was not received until today, and the appointment followed.

WILL C. CLEARY,
Merchant tailor, 11 W. Washington Street, Lau Block. Repairing, etc.

"Our Nation in War."

All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 16tf

OLD RESIDENT DEAD.

Mrs. Conrad Neireiter Passes to Her Reward Beyond.

She Lived in Fort Wayne More Than Half a Century.

Charles Donze Stricken Suddenly by Heart Disease.

Death of the Little Child of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Lotz—Other Deaths and Funerals.

After an illness of about two years Mrs. Harriet Neireiter, wife of Conrad Neireiter, the pioneer insurance man, died at her home on Washington boulevard of a complication of diseases. Mrs. Neireiter was born in Germany March 5th, 1834, and came to this country in 1846. Soon after that time she came to this county, residing here ever since.

Besides the husband, three children survive. They are Mrs. Rev. C. M. Schaaf, of Prospect, Ohio; Mrs. A. C. Kalt and Mrs. Charles H. Gumpper. Three children, also, are dead. The deceased was a member of St. John's Reformed church and was beloved by many for her many Christian virtues.

DONZE.

Charles Donze was stricken dead by heart disease on the street last evening. About 6 o'clock as he was returning home from the Bash Packing house with an arm load of meat he fell at the corner of Wayne and Comparet streets and when pedestrians reached his side he was dead. The body was carried into the residence at 350 East Wayne street until Funeral Director Peltier's wagon could be summoned and then it was taken to the Peltier rooms to be prepared for burial.

Mr. Donze had lately been making his home at the residence of Fred Dennier at 251 East Washington street. He was eighty-two years of age, was born in France, and had been a widower for the past twelve years. He lived for many years near Bryan, Williams county, Ohio, and it is there that most of his relatives live. It is thought that he has not a single relative in Fort Wayne. His son, Charles, living at Lima, Ohio, was telegraphed to, and he arrived in the city at 4 o'clock this morning.

Children of the deceased who are living are: Charles, of Lima; Fred, Peter, Henry, all living near Bryan; Mrs. Sophia Elliott, of Hicksville, Ohio, and Mrs. Katherine Haal, living near Bryan.

The remains were shipped to Bryan, Ohio, from whence they will be conveyed across country to Williams Centre, by carriage, and interred in the family lot at a cemetery there. Charles Donze, a son of the deceased, accompanied the remains.

DUNN.

Mrs. F. W. Schaden yesterday received a telegram announcing the death, at Chattanooga, Tenn., of her aunt, Mrs. John Dunn. Mrs. Dunn has been ill for some time, but Mrs. Schaden did not know her condition was dangerous. Deceased was the wife of John Dunn, who had frequently visited Mrs. Schaden in this city.

LOTZ.

Helen, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lotz, living at 23 Calhoun street, died last evening of exhaustion. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock from the house, Rev. Cissell officiating.

FUNERAL OF JOHN POTTER.

The funeral of the late John Potter will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon from the residence, 131 Sherman street, the services being conducted by the Rev. Sherman Powell. The pall bearers will be Christian Schoenman, Deidrich Muhlenbruck, Christian Rodenbeck, Charles Enterdacher, Sherman Swinehart and William Bischoff. The first four named gentlemen were shopmates of the deceased for many years and the other two are neighbors. Mrs. James T. Connelly and Mrs. M. L. Foss, Chicago, and Mrs. C. H. Murray, of Albion, Ind., daughters of the deceased, arrived here yesterday to attend the funeral.

YOUNG.

The funeral of Mrs. Lavina Young will be held tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from the house, 307 Broadway. It was intended to hold the funeral this afternoon, but owing to the non-arrival of a number of relatives the postponement was made.

WINKELMEYER.

The funeral of Henry F. Winkelmeyer will be held at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence and at 1:30 o'clock from Emanuel's Lutheran church.

BRANDT.

The funeral of Mrs. Catherine Brandt will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the residence at 158 Harrison street, and at 3 o'clock from the Emanuel's Lutheran church. The Rev. Gross will officiate.

VACHON.

The funeral of Mrs. Esther Vachon will be held Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock from the residence and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church. Interment will be at Sheldon.

DEISTER.

The funeral of Miss Dora Deister will be held at 3:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon from the Emanuel's Lutheran church.

THREE ARE ILL.

Republican Members of the City Boards Confined to Homes.

Messrs. Wilson, Miller and McCracken Have Been Kept Indoors With Attacks of Grip.

In hunting victims among city officials la grippe seems to have singled out the republicans. Dr. Miller, of the board of health, has been confined to his home for almost two weeks, and G. H. Wilson, of the board of safety, and J. K. McCracken, of the board of works, have not been able to leave their homes during the present week. All have been suffering with attacks of grip and for a time the condition of Messrs. Miller and Wilson was considered dangerous.

These gentlemen are the only republicans connected with the several departments during Mayor Scherer's second administration and it seems strange that they only of all the city officers should have been attacked with the prevailing disease. City Attorney Shambaugh was threatened, but he was not confined to his home more than a day.

Dr. Miller is so far recovered as to be able to sit up most of the time and on Thursday he enjoyed a short drive in his cab. Mr. Wilson is improving rapidly and Mr. McCracken, although confined to his home, was at no time in a dangerous condition.

SITUATION WORSE.

Hostilities Increasing Against Americans.

Spanish View of the Situation at Iloilo—Aguinaldo Flaunts a Protest Against Otis.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—General Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippine islands, cables that the hostility between the Americans and the Tagalos is increasing.

AGUINALDO PROTESTS.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Major General Otis in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention.

The revolutionary president protested against General Otis signing himself military governor of the Philippine islands.

WEYLER GIVES A BANQUET.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—General Weyler, the former captain general of Cuba, gave a banquet yesterday evening to fourteen generals and admirals and a number of other high officers.

Toasts to the regeneration of the country and the reform in the army and navy were drunk. The guests made speeches in course of which they expressed the hope to shortly see General Weyler in power.

MUNICIPAL REFORM

Professor Burlege, of Purdue, is in the City.

He Delivers a Good Talk Before Members of the Woman's Club League and Others.

This afternoon, at Kimball hall, Professor Burlege, of Purdue university, addressed members of the Woman's Club league and others on the topic of "Municipal Reform." Among the invited ones who were urged to come and hear the question ably presented were the members of the city council and other officers of the city government. It was intended to have Professor Moran, of Purdue, deliver the talk, but owing to his illness Professor Burlege came in his stead.

A NEW ORGANIST.

First Baptist Church Secures Prof. G. W. Klock, of Kalamazoo.

The First Baptist church has secured a contract with Prof. George W. Klock, of Kalamazoo, Mich., to play their church organ for one year, commencing tomorrow. Professor Klock will be a new and valuable acquisition to the musical circles of Fort Wayne. He was a pupil of Signor Ettore Barrilli, who was a half brother to Patti. Under him he studied vocal music. For the last five years he has been giving vocal and piano instructions at the Young Ladies' seminary at Kalamazoo, and at the same time was organist of the First Presbyterian church of that city.

He has been a prominent member of the Michigan State Music Teachers' association, being a member of the executive committee, and frequently appeared before that body as an organ soloist. The Key Note, a New York musical paper, says: "Professor Klock is one of the most enterprising and successful teachers of the west. As an organist, the gentleman ranks high, his playing being very brilliant and strong and his selections always in admirable taste."

Miss Stella Melqueen will entertain her pupils and friends Tuesday evening, Jan. 10th, at the dancing academy, with progressive pedro and dance.

Miss Maud Winegardner has returned from Columbia City.

PAYMENT TO SPAIN.

Philippine Purchase Money is Soon to be Due.

Question Receiving Attention in Washington.

No Appropriation Until Treaty Is Ratified.

After Ratification Speedy Action Will be Necessary in Order to Comply With the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The payment of $20,000,000 to Spain under the terms of the peace treaty is beginning to receive attention from the members of the house committee on appropriations, and it is likely that the amount will be carried in one of the regular appropriation bills, probably the sundry civil.

Chairman Cannon says, however, that the question has not been formally considered yet, as there had been no estimate submitted and no official information on the requirements of the case. Moreover there is no desire to anticipate action on the treaty, and until it is ratified the house is hardly in a position to carry out this provision as to payment.

In the event of ratification, however, speedy action will be necessary.

The treaty provides that the payment shall be made "within three months after the exchange of ratifications," and another provision requires the exchange of ratifications within six months from the date the treaty was signed, viz. December 10th last. This would bring the payment before the next session of congress, so that the appropriation must be made at the present session. Owing to the short time elapsing after the senate acts on the treaty and the close of the present session it is felt that little time will remain to deal with a matter of this magnitude. There has been some talk of dealing with the payment in a special appropriation bill, but this is not feasible as a special bill has no privilege under the rules and is easily open to obstruction, whereas the general appropriation bills carry unusual privilege and are almost certain to pass before the session ends. For this reason it is probable that the payment will be placed in the sundry civil or some other general appropriation bill, if the provision is retained in the treaty as ratified.

The appropriation committee has not determined what appropriation bill to take up next.

It will be either the sundry civil or the fortification bill. But in any event, action on the Spanish item is likely to be deferred until action on the treaty is secured.

THE MODEL TOWN.

Pullman Becomes a Public Community.

Proprietary Rule [illegible] Was the Dream of George M. Pullman.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The dream of George M. Pullman's life has been shattered. The fenced in model town of Pullman is to become a free community. The anomaly of a city within a city is at an end. The Pullman Palace Car company has accepted the decision of the supreme court of Illinois sustaining the contention of Attorney General Maurice T. Moloney.

The Pullman company has instructed its attorneys to close the suit. The terms of the decree are now being prepared. The decree will divorce the great corporation from everything save the business for which it was incorporated.

Thus will end as a feudal institution the town of Pullman. Its churches and schools, its hotel, its magnificent arcade hall, the market house, the public library and 2,000 brick residences will be sold to the highest bidders. The Pullman Iron and Steel company will be reorganized.

The brick works will pass from the control of the company. The streets of Pullman will be given over to the authorities of the city of Chicago, and the water works also will pass into the control of the city. Pullman will cease to be a hedged-in municipality.

Its property will no longer figure on the assessors' books as "350 acres with the improvements thereto." In the scheme of disposing of the vast and multiplied interests of the company, that the supreme court has declared must be abandoned, preference will be given to the employes to purchase the homes which they now occupy.

Electric Company Fails.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—John B. Wallace, manager of the Wallace Electric company, filed a petition today in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States district court. The liabilities were placed at $236,000. Wallace mentions no assets in his petition.

LOCAL LINES.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Larson, of 62 West Creighton avenue, is quite sick.

Samuel E. Cook, a prominent Huntington attorney, was in Fort Wayne this afternoon on business.

"Our Nation in War."

Packard

PIANOS are endorsed by the most eminent artists of the day.

Packard

PIANOS excel in lasting and staying in tune qualities.

Packard

PIANOS in all the late styles and different woods can be seen at our retail ware-rooms 120 Calhoun street.

Packard

PIANOS are guaranteed by a company composed of some of our leading and best known citizens.

Packard

PIANOS have attained a prominence with the music trade and musicians that stamp them as instruments of the highest quality.

Packard

HEAR the Latest Improved Edison Phonograph Talk and Sing the Late Hits of the Day at the

Packard Music House. 120 Calhoun Street.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Revival Services—Trinity M. E.; Bethel Evangelical; Calvary U. B.; St. Paul M. E.

Plymouth Church—Week of prayer services.

Volunteers of America—Gospel temperance meeting at 228 Calhoun street. Address by Dr. Ferguson. Miss Jessie Drake will lead the singing.

Princess Rink—Fadette's Woman's orchestra, under auspices of Woman's Club league entertainment course.

Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Rathbone Sisters; Degree of Honor No. 26; Queen Esther No. 321, D. of R.

DICK CROKER has declared for expansion, which is the most serious blow the policy of Greater America has received.

SPAIN bribed the leaders of the Philippine insurrection to abandon their cause. It looks much as though the same fellows were looking for a new stake and expect to get it from the United States.

NOW if the Filipinos had, for instance, bonds to be bulled or beared, there would be some accounting for the intensely lurid tales of what the rebels are getting ready to do to America and the prompt denials next day.

THAT Bryan and Hoar, Cleveland and Hale and other distinguished democrats and republicans can get together on one question proves that it is not impossible for intense partisans of antagonistic parties to unite in what they believe to be right. Without reference to the question of expansion, this is a good sign.

ACCORDING to its annual custom, The Chicago Tribune has published a summary of the lynching record for 1898. This shows that there were 121 persons, of whom ninety-nine were negroes, thus lawlessly put to death during the year. The record for 1897, on the other hand, was 163 lynchings, and therefore there has been some improvement, but the matter is still too serious for much congratulation on this score.

WE believe much more good will ensue from the meetings of the charter revision committee if an effort is made to give a more public character to the conferences and the discussions in them. The council chamber, we believe, would be a more suitable meeting place and one calculated to encourage a larger attendance of citizens. Any amendments to the charter that will accomplish improvement in the general welfare of the city will be in no wise interfered with because of the awakening of a general public interest and a popular participation in the discussions of proposed revision.

A MONUMENT to cost $40,000 is to be erected over the grave of Charles D. Jacob, a private soldier, who fell in the assault upon San Juan hill and is now buried in Louisville, Ky. This incident serves better than any other to illustrate the character and class of men who served in the Spanish war. Americans know the facts already, but to the European mind the combination of great wealth and a subordinate military position must seem absolutely incomprehensible.

CAPTAIN MAHAN, in his paper in the Engineering Magazine on "The Relations of the United States to Their New Dependencies," remarks that the disappearance of Spain as a colonial power is coincident with the appearance of the United States as controller of the destinies of transmarine territory. Captain Mahan holds up Spain's treatment of her colonies as a useful example of what is to be avoided; Great Britain, with some reservation, as one to be imitated. He recognizes the necessities of force in carrying out a colonial policy, and especially naval power.

SENATOR MORGAN is almost as resourceful in advocating the Nicaragua canal as Senator Turpie is in opposing it. The Alabama statesman calls attention to a canal in Egypt which for a period of more than 4,000 years has never ceased to fulfill its purpose. It was built by the government under the direction of Joseph, brother of Benjamin, who was the son of Rachel and Jacob, who was the son of Isaac, who was the son of Abraham, who was the chosen of the Lord. It is known as the Bahr Joussuf, and not only waters the entire province of Fayoum, endowing it with fertility and supporting a large population all these centuries, but has been an important aid to commerce. It leaves the Nile at Assiut and runs almost parallel with it for 250 miles, until it gains an eminence as compared with the river bed which enables it to turn westward through a gorge in the hills above and enter a district which is otherwise shut off from the fertilizing floods upon which all Egypt depends. Ancient writers, such as Herodotus, Strabo and Pliny, as well as the monkish legends, declare that the construction of this canal not only furnished a channel of navigation and irrigation to the entire province, but moderated the climate so as to make it habitable for human beings.

UNPROGRESSIVE CHINA.

When Marco Polo came to China, about the year 1260, he had never heard of coal. Europe burned wood. "It is a fact," said he, "that all over the country of Cathay there is a kind of black stone existing in beds in the mountains, which the people dig out and burn like firewood. They have plenty of wood also, but they do not burn it because these stones burn better and cost less." Although coal has been consumed in China perhaps thousands of years, it is still mined in primitive fashion and carried on camel back to the market, whereas England literally lives and exists on coal. Says the correspondent of the London Telegraph:

"China's own consumption for 3,000 years has barely touched this untold wealth. While the sole means of conveyance is the camel train, or the cart, to the nearest stream or town, only an insignificant fraction of the people can benefit. I have seen camel coal trains—twenty or thirty of these creatures—patiently striding across the plains, and transporting among them possibly half as much fuel as a single railway truck would hold, and moving about as far in a day as a locomotive train would in an hour. On an average it requires four camels to carry a ton, and twenty-five to thirty miles is a good day's journey."

Nothing could better illustrate why the powers of Europe are closing up around the doomed empire. It will literally be destroyed to be born again.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

At Warsaw Ed Evans was acquitted by a jury of assault with intent to kill.

Much excitement was caused in Goshen by the suicide of W. A. Jackson, a prominent business man of that city.

Charles J. Fink was found dead in his room at the Arlington hotel, Goshen. He had been asphyxiated by escaping gas.

Silas Huber, a farmer living near Wilmot, Noble county, was attacked by a vicious bull and had a narrow escape from death. He was badly gored.

Michigan City is to have a grain elevator to cost $100,000 and the people there believe their city is destined to become a great grain shipping port.

J. R. Losey, jeweler and shoe dealer, of Plymouth, has filed a list of his assets and he will adjust his affairs under the terms of the new bankruptcy law. His assets include his stock in trade, together with his home and a farm.

There are three discharged soldiers of the Spanish-American war in Waterloo who have made applications for pensions for disabilities incurred in service while at Tampa, Fla., with the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.

The small child of Elmer Newcomer, who lives six miles south of Pierceton, while playing with matches, set fire to the barn on the farm of Zeik Miller, causing a loss of $1,500 on the building and $1,000 on the contents. There was $600 insurance.

February 18th, 1896, is remembered by the citizens of Huntington as the day when a black snow fell to the depth of about one inch. Upon that day Howard Zent, of the firm of Peter Zent & Son, on Warren street, in that city, gathered up a bucket full of the snow and bottled it up in an air tight bottle and set it upon a shelf behind a lot of goods. He had forgotten all about the occurrence until a day or two ago, when he was cleaning house and ran upon it. The black substance had all settled to the bottom to the depth of a quarter of an inch. He shook the bottle up and it was a dark brown color. Mr. Zent prizes the souvenir very much and intends to place it among his curios.

William F. Gavitt, interested in the Butler Manufacturing company and the Waterloo Foundry and Machine works, died nearly two years ago, and grief over her loss seriously affected the mind of his young widow. Litigation in the courts, growing out of the settlement of her late husband's estate, contributed to her debility, and Thursday, at Auburn, during the temporary absence of Judge Hartman, she established herself in his seat and attempted rulings to her own liking. Two deputy sheriffs were required to dispossess her, their clothing being badly torn while taking her to jail. Mrs. Gavitt had previously made threats against the court, saying she would blow up the court house and move the county seat to Waterloo. She is the daughter of David Goodwin, of Waterloo, and is wealthy in her own right. Because of threats against the personal safety of the judge, it is presumed she will now be forcibly restrained.

MR. DINGLY WEAKER.

Republican Leader of the House Continues in a Critical Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Dingley was a little weaker this morning. He succeeded, however, in gaining considerable rest during the night and this morning was able to take some nourishing food. The worst fear now is that in his extremely enfeebled condition his heart might fail him.

Sisters to Build a School.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The sisters of Notre Dame who have purchased a large tract of ground near this city whereon to establish Trinity college, have arranged with Bishop Spaulding, of Illinois, to deliver a lecture here on the higher education of women, the object being to give an impetus to the movement for the collegiate education of women.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c
The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cramer—a son. Mr. Cramer is in the employ of the Consolidated Street Railway company.

THE LIFE ETERNAL.

Prepare for It in the Way That Is Commanded.

Sabbath Services and Services in the Churches of Fort Wayne Tomorrow—Announcements of Pastors.

Baptist Tabernacle—Services as usual—baptism.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.—Men's meeting from 3 to 4 p. m. Address by the Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor of Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church; Bible study at 4 o'clock.

First Presbyterian church, services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Communion at morning service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8:00 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon, 5 p. m.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Sampson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30, subject, "Like Snow." Evening service at 7:30.

The First Church of Christ Scientists hold regular services in the Odd Fellows building, second floor, No 20 West Berry street, at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school follows the services.

Calvary U. B. church, Sunday services.—Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Y. P. C. U. 6:30 p. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Good music at each service. J. W. Lake, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor.—Class meeting at 9:30 o'clock; evangelistic service at 10:30 a. m. and 7:35 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 o'clock, Epworth league devotional meeting at 6:30.

Bethel Church of the Evangelical association, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m. Young People's Alliance at 6:45 p. m. English preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Grace Reformed Church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor. Services tomorrow morning at 10:30. Subject, "The Power of United Effort." Evening service at 7:30. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Young Peoples' meeting at 6:45 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor.—Subject of morning sermon, "The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit." Evening, "Seeking for God With All the Heart."

Simpson M. E. church, Sabbath school, 9:30; men's history class at the same hour, subject, "Gustavus Adolphus;" sermon 10:30, Junior League, 2:30; Senior League, 6:30; Revival services at 7:30, subject, "The Great Peace Treaties of the World."

Bethany church, Nebraska, Geo. E. Davies, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; morning worship, 10:45 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., at 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. the usual evening services. Rev. M. E. Beal, recently returned from the Mexican mission field, will fill the pulpit.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets.—The pastor, Sherman Powell, will conduct evangelistic services at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning, "Pleading for a Revival;" evening, "Safe, or in Danger." Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 6:30.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30; classes, 12 m.; Junior league, 3 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30; sermon, 7:30. Evangelistic services following and congregational singing.

"Volunteers of America," Ballington Booth, commander-in-chief; Captain B. Scott, local officer in charge: armory, 228 Calhoun street. Sunday evening at 7:30 Salvation meeting, addressed by Dr. C. B. Stemen. Testimonies. Special solo and congregational singing. Seats free.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. Jas. S. Ainslie, minister.—Morning service at 10:45 a. m.; evening service at 7:30. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Evening sermon, "The Science of Right Living." Prof. Miles, leader of music.

West Creighton avenue Church of Christ.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Subjects of discourses: Morning, "The Sphere and Function of the Church;" evening, "It Doth Not Yet Appear What We Shall Be." S. A. Harris, minister.

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held as usual tomorrow, at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. "Appointed to Service" will be the theme at the morning service, and in the evening the subject will be, "The Becoming Character and Constitution of the Kingdom of God." P. J. Rice, minister.

The Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison street. C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching by the pastor, subject, "The Great Commission;" general class, 11:45 a. m.; Junior league, 3:30 p. m., Miss Lizzie Hirons, superintendent. Epworth league devotional, 6:30 p. m.; sermon 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, subject, "The Preciousness of Christ." There will be special music at each service. The seats are all free.

Christ Evangelical (English) Lutheran church, corner W. Jefferson and Webster streets—L. J. Motschman, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject, "The Christian's Joy;" evening, "Eve, the Mother of Us All," the first in a series on "Some Noted Women of the Bible." Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. Congregational meeting for the election of officers Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

At Westminster church at 10:30 a. m. an address by the pastor appropriate to the administration of the Lord's supper; Sunday school, 12 m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m. At 7:30 p. m. Dr. Leeper will deliver a discourse illustrated by the stereopticon of unusual interest, "Witnesses from the Dust, or a Visit to Underground Jerusalem." Pictures will be shown taken under the ground, showing streets on which Jesus certainly walked, on which the chariots of Solomon drove; a gutter up which Joab may have crawled to take the fortress or down which the blood of the sacrifices flowed; the cornerstone of the temple laid in the presence of Solomon with great ceremony and the articles found with it will be shown by means of photographs and drawings; also the pinnacle of the temple, the place of Christ's temptation and the wall from which James, the brother of Jesus, was cast. There is no more interesting spot in the world than the southeast corner of the temple area, which will be shown and described in full, as well as walls identified with those built by Manasseh and Nehemiah, and the gate through which Jesus passed on the occasion of his triumphal entry.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street.—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganss, jr., pastors. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street.—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Hoffman and Oakland.—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Evangelical, corner West Washington and Van Buren.—Rev. Henry P. Dannecker, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., (in German), 7:30 p. m. (in English).

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna streets.—Rev. Henry Juengel, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

Grace church (German Evangelical), Gay and Pontiac streets, Rev. Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. M. J. Byrne, associate pastor; Rev. Jas. Durham, assistant—Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison. Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Patrick Crowley, assistant pastor. Sunday services, mass at 7:45 and 10 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets. The Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Holtenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith. Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's Chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 8 a. m. and 4 p. m. Weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw. Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

DON'T NEGLECT

A Common Case of Piles.

It May Lead to Serious Results.

When people generally understand that all such fatal diseases as fistula, ulcer of the rectum, fissure, etc., almost invariably begin in a simple case of piles, they will learn the wisdom of taking prompt treatment for the first appearance of trouble in this quarter. The Pyramid Pile Cure will certainly cure every form of piles, itching, bleeding, protruding or blind piles, and hundreds of lives have been saved by using this cheap but effective remedy right at the start, because at such a time a single package will effect a cure, while in the old chronic, deep seated cases, several packages are sometimes necessary before a lasting cure is effected.

Physicians are using the Pyramid Pile Cure in preference to surgical operations and with uniform success. The remedy is prepared by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich., and for sale by druggists everywhere at 50 cents and $1 per package.

Send for free book on cause and cure of piles.

Tour of All Mexico.

Tuesday, January 24th, a special vestibuled train of Pullman compartment, drawing room, library and dining cars, with the celebrated open no-top observation car "Chilili," will leave St. Louis for a thirty-seven days tour of all Mexico, the longest ever offered. Tickets include all expenses of the entire trip, railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars, hotels, carriages, special street cars, boats, guides and interpreters. There are no extras whatever.

Parties are escorted under the auspices of the American Tourist association, Reau Campbell, general manager, Marquette bldg., Chicago. For maps, circulars, etc., address H. A. A. Deane, jr., T. P. A., Iron Mountain route, No. 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis, Ind.

2-4-7-9-11-16 20 21.

CHARTER REVISION.

Citizens Committee Met in the Fort Wayne Club.

Favor Amendments Presented by the City Administration—Water Works the Bone of Contention.

The first meeting of a citizens' committee to discuss amendments to the Fort Wayne city charter was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the Fort Wayne club and with one or two exceptions all the gentlemen selected by Col. D. N. Foster to serve on the committee were present. There were a number of citizens present other than the members of the committee, however. Mr. Foster called the meeting to order and stated its objects. On motion of P. A. Randall Mr. Foster was chosen to act as chairman. On taking the chair he proceeded to enumerate some of the defects in the present city charter and said that he believed now was the time to remedy them. City Attorney Shambaugh and Comptroller Berghoff were there to present the amendments agreed upon at a meeting of Mayor Scherer and the heads of the city departments a few days ago.

Mr. Shambaugh had prepared the amendments and he was first heard at yesterday's conference. They are directed mainly toward facilitating the making of improvements and providing for the protection of purchasers of city improvement bonds.

The first amendment proposed defines the power and authority of the board of public works. It gives the board more extended rights of condemning property or buildings when necessary for public improvements, and extends authority for constructing sewers and drains for a distance of four miles from the city, and to fill up or drain any section of land within such radius.

Another change proposed relates to the collection of costs of improvements and of interest and principal of improvement bonds. It is provided that when an owner of property is in default of any sum charged against his property, a penalty of 20 per cent. shall be added, and said penalty shall become the property of the city. The delinquent special assessment shall be placed on the tax duplicate as a delinquency, payment to be enforced by the sale of the land assessed. Under the present charter there is no way to enforce payment of assessments, and the city is forced to pay delinquencies, to maintain its credit.

Another amendment provides that contractors shall give preference to home labor on all work of a public character; provides that notice to property owners who are to be assessed for main sewers shall be made by publication, instead of personally; provides that assessment rolls shall be made out when the contract is completed, instead of when the contract has been awarded, as is done under the present laws.

There was considerable discussion of an amendment which proposed that assessments for sewerage be made according to land drained instead of per foot frontage as at present provided.

Another provides that when a main sewer is also intended to be used as a lateral sewer, the abutting property shall be assessed to just such an extent as a local sewer would cost, and all property which will be drained into the main sewer shall be assessed for the remainder of the cost.

These amendments brought on a general discussion of the sewage question and the chairman was compelled to tell the gentlemen that they were discussing a subject foreign to the purpose of the meeting. It was voted as the sense of the meeting, however, that the committee favored an amendment giving the city power to construct a system of sanitary sewers.

There was much discussion of the proposition for an amendment to the charter which would make it optional with the property owners to pay for bonds at any time after one year. Some members of the committee believed that this would prevent bonds selling at a premium, provided the city guaranteed payment. A motion was carried providing that the interest on all bonds should not exceed 5 per cent. It was decided that the penalty on delinquencies should be 10 per cent., with 6 per cent. interest, the same as on taxes.

One of the most important subjects, the water works question, was brought up by Comptroller Berghoff. He said the charter should be so amended as to compel the water works trustees to take up part of the burden of the city's bonded indebtedness, and he suggested that an amendment to the water works law be made, requiring that the interest on the bonded debt, and a reasonable percentage of the principals, should be paid out of the water works revenues. The plant is now complete, he said, except for the west side pumping station, and next year there will be a surplus from the water rentals. Either this should be done, or the water rates should be reduced. Messrs. Foster and McCulloch spoke of Mr. Berghoff's idea, and W. P. Breen moved to refer the matter to a committee of three, to confer with the water works trustees. The motion was adopted and the chairman appointed Messrs. Breen, O. N. Heaton and Charles McCulloch.

Mr. Foster at this point suggested that it might be advisable at this time to determine the position of the committee on the proposition to abolish the board of waterworks trustees. He made suggestions which he set forth some time ago in a communication printed in THE SENTINEL. A long discussion followed, participated in by W. P. Breen, J. M. Barrett, Charles McCulloch, M. V. Walsh, City Attorney Shambaugh and by A. J. Moynihan and H. C. Rockhill, publishers of the Journal. There was a sentiment in favor of extending the terms of the trustees until 1901 and then determining whether or not it would be advisable to abolish the trustees and place the department in charge of the board of public works. The matter was still under discussion when the conference ended at 6 o'clock. Another meeting will be held this afternoon.

Traveling on Two Cent Fares.

Statistics show that the average per mile received by railways in Indiana for each passenger carried during the year does not exceed two cents by more than a slight fraction. In obtaining these figures the total receipts are considered, including money paid for tickets to and through Indiana from other states. The fares received from passengers coming to or passing through the state represents a large amount, so that the actual average for each passenger on business originating in Indiana is much less. This is readily accounted for by reason of the numerous events for which special low rates were given by the railways. On many occasions fares were less than two cents per mile. The people of Indiana, therefore, practically have the benefit of an average fare of two cents per mile.

A large proportion of the travel indulged in by citizens of the state was on occasions when low rates were authorized for local excursions. If fares are fixed by law at two cents per mile it will affect special concessions of that sort, and the privilege of making pleasure trips at special rates can no longer be enjoyed. A two cent fare will, therefore, destroy privileges taken advantage of by more persons than the number such a law can possibly benefit.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphrey's Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Prevents Pneumonia.

The use of "Seventy-seven" for Grip prevents Pneumonia by "breaking up" the cold, while its tonic powers sustain the vitality during the attack.

The doctors and officers of Boards of Health say that this epidemic of Grip is not so severe or fatal as former ones, but the danger of Pneumonia or other complications is just as great.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the grip.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c, 50c & $1.00.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

H-U-M-P-H-R-E-Y-S

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Charles A. Kampe, executor of the last will of the estate of Christian Relm, deceased, in pursuance of the order of the Allen Circuit court, of Allen county, Indiana, he, as such executor, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, at not less than its full appraised value at the law office of John F. Rodabaugh, No. 41 West Berry street, in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Monday, the 23d day of January, 1899, between the hours of one and two o'clock p. m. of said day, the real estate hereinafter described, and if not sold on said day, I will offer for sale at private sale on each day thereafter (except Sundays) until sold said real estate hereinafter described, which said real estate is situate in the city of Fort Wayne, county of Allen and state of Indiana, and described as follows, to-wit:

Fractional lot numbered one hundred and sixty-two, in Rockhill's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana; and fractional lot numbered six hundred and thirty-seven, in Hanna's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, both as per recorded plat thereof (No. 247 West Washington street).

Terms of Sale—One half purchase price cash in hand and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale, said deferred payment to be evidenced by the promissory note of the purchaser, bearing six per cent. interest, per annum and attorney's fees, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws and secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

CHARLES A. KAMPE,
Executor of the last will of Christian Relm, deceased. 7d11
John F. Rodabaugh, attorney for estate.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money?
The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.
Call at office for full particulars

COR. BERRY & COURT.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

BOWMAN & SON,

No. 34 MAIDEN LANE,

Is the place to get your

Machine Repairing Done,

Saws Hammered, Gummed, Filed and Set, and ALL edge tools sharpened.

We are agents for the best Gas or Gasoline Engines on the market, which are strictly business engines. No trappy devices about them.

Prices as low as the lowest. 202m

THE WARD ALBUMS
FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS
SOMETHING NEW
M. JONES [illegible]

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.,

Practical Plumbers,

Gas and Steam Fitters.

NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET.

Money to Loan.

AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., advances money to salaried people on their own names without security or endorsement. Loans negotiated on good securities. Room 4, Tri-State Building, over Klinkenberg's Drug Store. Open Evenings from 7:30 to 9 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WIKRY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and Residence 24 Madison Street.
Specialty—Diseases of Women. Telephone 410.
Office hours 9 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework. [illegible] 26 West Wayne st.

WANTED—A girl for general housework [illegible] West Wayne st.

WANTED—A good washerwoman for Mondays [illegible]

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 5, Arcade, upstairs.

WANTED—Dining room girl [illegible] Box 5, care Sentinel.

WANTED—Steady position by young lady as stenographer, office girl or cashier. Address, H. B., care this office.

WANTED—A position as clerk in a store by a young lady [illegible] Address, "Clerk," this office.

WANTED—Two boarders for large front room [illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A good [illegible] Jefferson street [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman [illegible] Mfg. Co., [illegible] Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Horses to winter at the Oak Lawn farm [illegible] Address, D. W. Hart, care Sentinel.

WANTED—Men everywhere to advertise [illegible]

WANTED—Male Help—Government Positions [illegible] Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Salesmen [illegible] Philadelphia.

WANTED—An energetic business man [illegible]

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade [illegible] Barber College, Chicago.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room. 313 South Calhoun st.

FOR RENT—House at 83 W. Butler street. Good barn and garden. Inquire at 91 Butler street.

FOR RENT—Two nicely furnished rooms [illegible] Will rent cheap.

FOR RENT—If you want to borrow money on household goods see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] Box 49, [illegible]

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping [illegible] 81 East Washington street.

FOR RENT—Seven-room brick house [illegible] Edwards, Madison street.

FOR RENT—By Dec. 15 my house [illegible] South Calhoun street [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible]

FOR RENT—Lodge rooms [illegible] from 1:30 to 2.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good horse. 22 E. Columbia st.

FOR SALE—New frame house, West Washington street [illegible] Doud.

FOR SALE—A lot on [illegible] E. Doud.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Call at [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Bechold & Wagner.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Rechold & Wagner.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Doud.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Wagner.

FOR SALE—[illegible] E. Doud.

FOR SALE—[illegible] K. Doud.

FOR SALE—[illegible] 23 Court st.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Phone [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Call at [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Tel. 49.

FOR SALE—[illegible] SENTINEL.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Wagner.

FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible] Newton.

FOR SALE—[illegible] Wilson.

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS—[illegible] Room 22, [illegible]

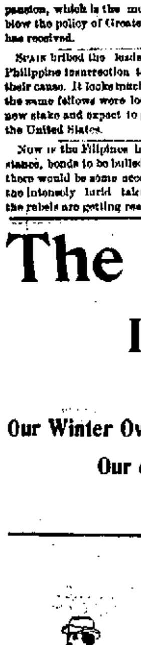
LOST.

LOST—[illegible] DeWald st.

The Great Sale
Is Now On.

Our Winter Overcoats and Ulsters went with a rush this week

Our entire stock of Overcoats and Ulsters are bunched in five lots.



Lot No. 1. All our $5, $6 and $7 Overcoats and Ulsters go at
$3.95.

Lot No. 2. All our $7.50, $8.00, $8.50 and $9.00 Overcoats and Ulsters go at
$5.85.

Lot No. 3. All our $10, $12, $14 and some $15 Overcoats and Ulsters go at
$7.95.

Lot No. 4. All our $15, $16.50 and $18.00 Overcoats and Ulsters go at
$11.85.

Lot No. 5. The best that can be produced. All our $20.00, $22.00 and $25.00 Overcoats go at
$14.95.

Call early and get the Choicest Bargains. No goods charged.

No Overcoats sent out on approval.

Lehman's
34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

RAILWAY NEWS.

Strong Argument Against Unfavorable Legislation.

"The Railway is One Greatest Distributors of Money"—Accidents and Incidents of the Day.

The Chicago and West Michigan railway has issued a new folder, a part of which is devoted to arguments against legislation detrimental to the railway interests. Some of the points advanced are good, among them being the following:

"Railways are the great distributors of passengers and freight, and they are likewise the greatest distributors of money. Unlike banks, railways never hoard money. Wherever the railways go, they give employment to labor, help industry, and encourage trade. Every month the pay car of the railway company goes forth and scatters money at each station.

"Every shop, every factory, every business gets some, including the butcher, the baker, the clothing store, and so on, all becoming the recipients of the millions annually distributed in this way by our railways. Thus, when a laboring man, a tradesman or a farmer votes to reduce the income of the railways below the point where the property can be kept up, he is indirectly reducing his own wages, throwing himself out of a job, injuring his own business, or, as in the case of the farmer, destroying the home market for his products."

Engine Repair Work Plentiful.

There are now fifteen engines in the Pittsburg shops undergoing repairs and others awaiting an opportunity to get in. Notwithstanding the fact that the shops are running upon a thirteen hour labor schedule, the stalls in the back shop are continually filled with crippled engines. This indicates heavy business on the road. The engines turned out during the week ending today are Nos. 344, 197 and 136 and those taken in for repairs during the same period are Nos. 152, 150, 330, 347 and 316.

Grip Still at Work.

There is no improvement today in the situation in the grip epidemic among the shopmen. The list of absentees this morning contained a number of new names, and nearly every one of the unfortunates is a victim to the prevailing malady. Among them are J. O'Neil, C. F. Scheiferascher, J. Ganz, D. Thiele, Ellis Mercer, Joseph Carey, Fred Opetz, H. H. Robertson, John F. Saink, Frank X. Muller, W. G. Page, W. S. Wells, F. W. Mennewisch, F. P. Sherbondy, J. Strohn, W. T. Fitzpatrick and Thomas J. O'Connell. None of these men are in a serious condition, and all of them will probably be able to resume work in a few days.

Kept on the Jump.

One of the busiest men in the city today is he whose duty it is to call engine and train crews. Every road in this city is doing a big business and heavy traffic means "hustle" for the poor caller. The daily average of through freight trains on the Pittsburg at present is twenty-two and of this number over one-half are double headers, making the number of engine crews to be called fully thirty-five. It is even worse for the caller on the Nickel Plate, because the engineers and firemen employed on that line live in all parts of the city, while those working on the Pittsburg road reside near the round house and the caller is able to call a half dozen or more on one trip.

Promoted to Engineer.

Frank Jacqua now manipulates the throttle of a Grand Rapids and Indiana engine in the through freight service. Until yesterday Mr. Jacqua was a fireman on a local train running between Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. That he has been a faithful and efficient employe is proven by this promotion. The Grand Rapids company has also been compelled to increase its number of firemen. Among those who have recently taken a position of this kind are James Hanley and John Hanson. The latter served for several years as a caller of train crews. In that work he has been succeeded by Charles Gibson. Mr. Hanley was formerly a clerk in the shops. He is a son of Paul Hanley, the foreman of the coal docks.

Engine Crews Re-assigned.

The following changes in the assignment of engine crews on the Nickel Plate took place yesterday: Engineer John Boliger and Fireman John Hood to engine 4, which has just been turned out of the shops; Engineer David Statler and Fireman Ralph Lopeman to engine 20; Engineer D. T. McFee and Fireman Thomas Albright to engine 29, and Engineer Charles Merriels and Fireman John McLaughlan to engine 36.

A Good Run.

Freight engine 57 made a remarkable run from Kalamazoo to Fort Wayne yesterday afternoon, when it brought E. N. Dingley down here in time to catch the Pennsylvania limited for the east. The traveler is a son of Congressman Dingley, who is lying at death's door in Washington. The telegram informing Mr. Dingley of the serious condition of his father came too late for him to catch the regular passenger train, and hence the necessity for the special. THE SENTINEL is not in possession of the details of the run, but it is informed that never before did a freight engine cover the distance between the two cities as quickly as did No. 57. Engineer Lupton was at the throttle and conductor J. C. Logan had charge of the train.

A Train Wreck.

A burned-off journal under a car in Grand Rapids train No. 16 caused derailment to several cars and a blockade of the tracks one mile north of the Nickel Plate crossing last evening. No. 3, the north bound passenger train, was delayed three hours by the wreck. None of the train crew were hurt.

Interlocking Tower Burned.

At 1 o'clock this morning the interlocking tower at Bryne, Ohio, was completely destroyed by fire. The tower is operated by the Toledo and Ohio Central road and the crossings governed by it are those of the Central, the Pittsburg and the Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking. Arrangements for rebuilding are now in progress and next week will see the work finished.

Big Trade in Flour.

Flour from the northwest continues to pass through this city by the train load. Thursday the Grand Rapids and Indiana company turned over to the Nickel Plate sixty-four car loads of this class of freight and on the same day delivered nearly as many car loads of flour to the Pittsburg. It is said the business would be much heavier if the shippers could get cars in which to ship flour. Both the Nickel Plate and the Pittsburg are receiving considerable of this kind of freight from other connecting lines. The shipment of flour has never so great as at present.

Section Man Hurt.

August W. Aix, of 80 Maumee avenue, came near being killed last evening. Mr. Aix is employed at the east yards as a section hand and a tender of switch lights, and while thus engaged he was struck by train No. 35, and thrown several yards up the track. The unfortunate man was brought down to the depot, where Dr. George C. Stemen met him and dressed his wounds. The worst injury was a scalp wound, to close which Dr. Stemen had to take ten stitches. Mr. Aix's right arm was also badly bruised but none of the bones were broken. Although his injuries are painful, he feels that he "got off easy" and is thankful that he was not more seriously hurt. After having his wounds dressed, Mr. Aix was taken to his home.

Personal and Special.

Pittsburg Passenger Conductor Michael Ginty is sick with the grip.

The Southern Pacific has placed an order for 1,000 box and 700 coal cars.

The Pennsylvania will inaugurate its New York and Florida special on the 16th.

Art Reid, who has charge of the tool room at the Bass machine shop, is laid up with the grip.

Master Mechanic J. Muir, of the Bass works, went east last night in the interest of the firm.

Machinist Louis Sabt, of the Bass works, went to Chicago this morning to do some work for the company.

H. D. Rose, engineer, and J. H. Knight, fireman, of the Pittsburg, are recent additions to the list of grip patients.

Nickel Plate Engineer M. V. B. Shaver is suffering from the grip and has been unable to take his run out for a few days.

The Bass works, and particularly the boiler department, is short of workmen on account of the prevalence of the grip there.

Engineer Michael McCarthy and Fireman Frank Maloney and Charles Souder, of the Nickel Plate, are taking a few days' rest.

Operator Charles Hartman, of the Wabash, is sick with the grip. He has been ailing for some days, but worked until noon yesterday.

Andy Koons, the painter, is recovering from the grip and will probably be able to return to his duties in the Pittsburg shops next week.

Frank Sweringen, assistant general foreman of the Pennsylvania car shops, is confined to his home by the grip. He has been sick three or four days.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis has abolished the office of general superintendent and placed the management of its affairs in the hands of division superintendent.

Engineer James Arehart has gone to Stony Island to run a switch engine during the rush. The force up there was too small for the immense business the road is receiving at present.

Fred Engelking, a blacksmith at the Pittsburg shops, has a very lame hand. The member was slightly injured a few days ago, and then some poison substance got into the wound, making it very sore.

A New York special says J. H. Seaman will succeed the late Calvin S. Brice in control of the Cincinnati Northern. He is now secretary and treasurer of that road, but not connected with any other of the Brice lines.

The Wabash "Continental limited" train is scheduled at fifty-six miles per hour, only three hours less than the famous fast mail trains on the Burlington. The "Continental" limited is a much heavier train than the Burlington, and it has more stops to make.

Fred Willson, who, since his return from the war, has been very sick, has so far recovered that he will resume his old place in the electric light offices next week. Fred was a member of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh regiment.

The plan for the reorganization of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway company has been issued. It provides for an issue of $20,000,000 first consolidated 100-year gold bonds, to bear 4½ per cent. interest beginning July 1st next. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage upon all the properties and securities of the Hocking Valley company and all other property hereafter acquired by the use of these bonds.

Jacob C. Gehring is foreman of the machine department of the Wabash shops, a responsible position. He is also the papa of one of the prettiest baby boys in the world, another responsible position. The little one put in an appearance yesterday and as he is the first heir, his advent causes much joy for the new papa and mamma. Mr. Gehring is so elated over the little fellow that he failed to "show up" at the shop today, but he will be there Monday—so will the cigars.

It is officially announced by the officers of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad that all the coal properties of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company in and about Scranton, Pa., formerly of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal company, estimated to contain from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, have been purchased by parties interested in the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad company, and the transportation of the output will be secured to that company.

LEAGUE WILL MEET.

Interstate Magnates to Get Together at New Castle.

President Power Has Fixed the Date of the Meeting at January 17th—May Drop Fort Wayne.

President Power has issued a call for a meeting of the Inter-State league to be held in New Castle on January 17th. At this meeting, without a doubt, a circuit for 1899 will be fixed up. The Toledo Bee says in commenting on the meeting: "President Power in his call says he has received unofficial information that one city in the league will drop out and that Wheeling is an applicant for the franchise. Mr. Power does not say which city is on the edge, but the Bee has information that both Springfield and Fort Wayne are considering pulling out of the league. This would leave an opening for two cities, and the circuit could best be filled by Columbus and Wheeling. There is little if any doubt that the Western league will leave Columbus and that city would then be anxious for the Inter-State league. The Western league will doubtless go to Cleveland and Toledo remain, temporarily at least, in the Inter-State. With Columbus in the league, the league would be every whit as strong as the Western."

PRAISES LOUIS CRIGER.

In speaking of the powers of Louis Criger, formerly an Interstate leaguer, but now the premier backstop of the National league, Secretary Stanley Robison, of the Cleveland club, says:

"Backstop Criger, of our team, is lithe, slight, yes, delicate, to look upon, but there is deception lurking in that arm of his. In casting a ball around the bases Criger's arm drives the sphere with force, accuracy and on a true line to the baseman. You marvel at the speed that propels the ball on leaving the young backstop's hand. His arm describes a sort of combination of the swing and the snap. There is no more exertion on his part than flipping the ashes from a cigar. There are scores of backstops who perhaps can drive as much speed into their throw, but the accuracy is lacking. Criger was on the Fort Wayne team and we brought him to Cleveland. He was the receiver for Cy Swaim and Powell, now his battery partner on the Cleveland team. I witnessed the large majority of the games at Fort Wayne and have noticed his work with Cleveland, and I can recall no more than two wild throws in that time from Criger's catapult of an arm. Perhaps the boy's early training at his trade is the foundation stone for his remarkable throwing apparatus. He is a blacksmith by trade and the wielding of the sledge probably gave his arm that power that has shown in his work on the ball field. He believes himself that the exercise his arm received under that training fitted him for throwing work as a back stop. He never complains of a sore arm and it strikes me that with sufficient practice he could be developed as a pitcher. He could at least master the first two numbers necessary in a pitcher's category—that is speed and control."

If you want white bread during the holidays, get a sack of White Loaf Flour. 13tf

MAKE PERFECT MEN

DO NOT DESPAIR! [illegible]

Sold in Fort Wayne, Ind., by Dreier & Bro., 10 Calhoun St., and H. W. Mordhurst, 74 Calhoun St.

Globe | YOUR PRICE!

CLEARING SALE!

For 30 Days, Starting
SATURDAY, JAN. 7th.

We Will Accept any Fair or Reasonable Offer for any Article in Our Entire

$50,000 High-Grade Stock of
Clothing, Hats and Furnishings
FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

This will be a Clearing Sale to clean out all stock on hand so as to open our Spring Season with an entire new line.

Our Salesmen Will Accept ANY REASONABLE OFFER MADE.

For any article you will want out of our entire stock.

Original Prices Marked on Every Article *In Our House.*

All unreasonable offers Positively rejected.

NO GOODS RESERVED, as in this sale we will even include all our celebrated

London and Paris Suits.
Alfred Benjamin Overcoats.
Bamberger Bros. Children Suits.
Manhattan Shirts.
Knox, Youman and Young's Hats.
Frank P. Heid's Caps.
Auerbach Neckwear.
Arrow Brand Collars and Cuffs
And All Our Other High-Grade Lines.

ORIGINAL PRICES ON

Men's Suits $7.50 to 25.00. Men's Overcoats $5 to 25. Youths' Suits $4 to 15.
Youths Overcoats $4 to 15. Child's Suits, Overcoats and Reefers $1.50 to 10.

Come And Make Us A Reasonable Offer

Which will be positively accepted, as we shall move all stock on hand within the next 30 days to start our Spring Season with an entire new line.

No Goods Charged
Nor sent out on approval during this great Clearing Sale.

GLOBE
M. Rauh?

Furniture Coupons
And other premiums not issued during this sale.

The Mill End Sale!

We Are Going to Make
This Saturday Night
A Memorable One.

The Mill End Sale

Hundreds of people cannot find time to shop, excepting Saturday night. Men sometimes want to shop with their wives and only do so Saturday nights --Saturday night is the only spare time from work.

The Mill End Sale

Tonight, we are going to make Saturday night both attractive and profitable---a money saving Saturday night---saving nearly as much on your purchases as many make in the entire week.

The Mill End Sale

Tonight thousands of yards and articles of new, fresh goods will be put forward--not only in a few--but throughout the whole house.

The Mill End Sale.

Will show its force and attractive low prices in every department of the store.

Thousands who were here at the opening day, Thursday, were so thoroughly satisfied with their MILL END PURCHASES, they have come back daily.

THE MILL END SALE
This Saturday Night.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

EBERSOLE PIANOS

Have no equal in tone.
FRANK E. LONG,
119 Calhoun Street.

MONEY!

Can be saved to a better advantage than by placing it with the
ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
32 East Berry Street.
Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors.
Money to Loan for any Purpose.

OUR BUSINESS ...
KODAK CAMERAS

ICE SKATES!

ICE SKATES!

FROM THE CHEAPEST
TO THE FINEST
—AT—
C. C. Schlatter,
38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

When on the way to the Lake Side Park, Don't forget the SKATES at
C. C. Schlatter's
38 and 40 E. Columbia.

Positions Secured!

Would those who want Government positions. 85,000 places under Civil Service rules. 8,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 7,000 employes within 6 months.

Bureau of Civil Service Instruction,
123 Fifth Street N. E.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To you if you are our customor. If you're not it's good luck to you any way in the hope that you'll join the busy throng that daily takes advantage of the luck inspiring prices we are offering in sanitary plumbing. Call on us for estimates.

H. F. Franke
THE PLUMBER

IT IS SO!

Farm land is bound to raise in price before long. Now is the time to buy. I have a number of good improved farms to sell or trade. Can give possession any time. Money to loan at 6 and 7 per cent. interest. If you want to buy a home, don't forget to look at our list of houses and beautiful lots in all parts of the city.
Respectfully,
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Home Phone 622. 8 & 9 Pixley-Long Block.

Dress Suits!

We have just received another shipment of Fine Worsted, Creped, Vicunas and unfinished Worsteds for

FULL DRESS SUITINGS.

No gentleman should be without one when you can have them made here in the very best manner and lined throughout with the best of silk, at

$35, $40 and $45.

I. MAUTNER & CO.,
Until March 1st our store closes at 6 p. m.

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.
Business Office - - - - - - - - No. 113.
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - - - No. 600

The Weather.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—For Indiana: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday, cloudy, with warmer in north and central portions; westerly winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. C. R. Higgins is on the sick list.

Ralph Chapin left last evening for Yale college.

George Jacobs went to Columbia City on business last evening.

W. H. Phelps has arrived home from a business trip to Cleveland.

Miss Alma and Charlie Rouse will return to their school studies Monday.

The E'Galantes gave one of their enjoyable hops last evening at Sons of Columbus hall.

Miss Freeman, who was visiting her sister, Mrs. A. E. Hoffman, returned to Chicago yesterday.

Miss Katie Every has returned from Monroeville, where she attended a banquet of the C. B. L.

Miss Mayme Woulfe, of Melita street, has returned from a visit with her grandparents at Michigan City.

C. F. Anderson, a druggist of Mt. Etna, Huntington county, is in Fort Wayne to spend Sunday with friends.

Miss Emma Strass will entertain at whist tomorrow evening, at her home, corner of Jefferson and Webster streets.

D. J. Thomas, local manager of the Remington Typewriter company, has returned from a business trip of two weeks.

One week of cold weather will give the contractors sufficient time to complete the roof of the new Hoagland school building.

A. B. Metcalf, repairer for the Remington Typewriter company, will return Monday from a trip through Northern Indiana.

E. A. Ross-Lewin, superintendent of public school buildings, fell on a slippery sidewalk yesterday and sustained a severe scalp wound.

There will be a meeting of the Fort Wayne Relief union at 146 Pritchard street Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

Mrs. Harry Willson, who had been visiting friends in Fort Wayne and Grand Rapids, left for her home in Grand Forks, North Dakota, at noon today.

Henry J. Moyer was the host of a "stag" party last evening at his home. Card playing occupied the hours until 11 o'clock, when a supper was served.

Mrs. C. B. Beaver and Mrs. E. H. Tierney will entertain the Lakeside Aid society at the home of Mrs. Tierney, 148 Columbia avenue, next Tuesday afternoon from 2 to 5.

The Haydn quartet has consented to sing at the lecture of Dr. Aaron, at the Hebrew Temple, January 25th. The coming of this learned divine is creating widespread interest.

Among the guests at the Randall: Hanly Deane, Milwaukee; L. M. Goode, Indianapolis; J. R. Cook, Ironton, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dawson and Miss H. E. Marshall, Kokomo.

Mrs. A. Weil entertained at afternoon whist yesterday, in compliment to her guest, Miss Lottie Striker, of Tiffin, Ohio. Miss Anna Oppenheim won the first prize and Miss Minnie Frank the second.

The two-year-old child of Julius Emo, of Montgomery street, drank carbolic acid yesterday afternoon and it was only through the prompt use of a stomach pump by Dr. J. W. McCausland that the little one's life was saved.

Rev. C. G. Riedel, who was the guest of his parents, Rev. and Mrs John Riedel, returned last night to his home at Cayuga, Ill. He was accompanied as far as Chicago by Rev. Hoelter and Rev. Paul Sauer, who were guests of Mrs. Sauer in this city the past week.

A very pretty card party was given last Monday evening by Miss Frances Grothaus, at her home on Madison street. The first prizes were won by Miss Morris and Mr. McLeod, the booby's prizes by Miss Kolb and Mr. Rook. After the games a delicious three course supper was served.

Mrs. Charles G. Fox and Mrs. August Myers, of Taylor street, jointly celebrated their birth anniversaries last evening at the home of Mrs. Fox. About fifty guests were present, and among them were Mr. Wieblin and daughter, Miss Wieblin, of South Dakota. The hostesses received a number of handsome presents. The evening was spent in dancing and cards and at a late hour luncheon was served.

Butter and Eggs Down.

Best County Roll Butter, 15c lb.
Fresh Country Eggs, 21c doz.
Michigan White Hebron Potatoes, 40c bushel.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 20c peck.
Large Denver Onions, 10c peck.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

MONEY TO LOAN
On real estate or personal security. C F PFEIFFER, Rooms 6-7 Bass Blk. 21f

Oysters, Celery and Cranberries.

Extra Selects, frying, 25c can.
Standards, best stewing, 20c can.
Nice Bl-eached Celery, 20c bunch.
Best Cape Cod Cranberries, 8c qt.
Hot House Lettuce, 15c lb.
WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mrs. A. L. Randall is visiting at Huntington.

Dr. McGeogan has gone to Indianapolis to join the Taylor forces.

Mrs. Carl Proegler yesterday celebrated her forty-seventh birthday.

Miss Kate McCarthy, of Garrett, visited Fort Wayne friends this week.

Miss Clara Rittenhouse, of Butler, Ind., is in Fort Wayne visiting friends.

Freiburger & Sons will begin moving into their new building next week.

Miss Nora Brandeberry, of Monroeville, was this week the guest of friends in this city.

Misses May Mulden and Alice Doyle were this week guests of Fred Davis at Monroeville.

Mrs. George Betzler, of 17 West Wayne street, who was seriously ill with grip, is recovering.

Mrs. H. V. Caldwell has returned to Huntington after a pleasant visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Mrs. Stephen D. Bond returned to Indianapolis today, after spending the holidays with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Leedy and children have returned from Auburn, accompanied by Mrs. George Shugers.

Carl Donaldson, one of the day operators at the Postal Telegraph office, is confined to his home with grip.

George Kaso has returned from his holiday visit in Huntington and resumed his studies in Concordia college.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melching, of this city, have been visiting for two weeks in Wells county with their parents.

Miss Laura Peale has returned to Indianapolis after visiting Gus Nahlenbruch and family, of East Washington street.

The Sunday school of the Lotus group will be held at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon at the rooms, 29 East Berry street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Sites entertained friends last evening in compliment to Dr. Sites' brother, Joseph Sites, of Columbus, Ohio.

Revival services are now in progress at Bethel church, and will continue throughout the week. Preaching every evening at 7:30.

Herman Terflinger, of company K, One Hundred and Sixtieth regiment, Indiana volunteers, is visiting Miss Myrtle Hurlbut and Miss Dessie Newcomb.

Among the guests at the New Aveline: J. W. Hurst, Indianapolis; D. Massey, Toledo; M. Gregory, Lafayette; F. E. Walter, Grand Rapids; J. F. Meyer, Milwaukee; D. Glasser, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Bassett, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Will Crighton and other relatives for a few days, returned today to Chicago. Mr. Bassett is a fine organist, and a few people had the pleasure of hearing him play yesterday.

The First Spiritualists society meetings are now held on Calhoun street, above Bloom's undertaking rooms. W. D. Dunakin will lecture on "Mediumship" tomorrow at 7:45 p. m. German services at 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Garvelin being in charge. Business meeting at 3 p. m.

Monroeville Breeze: "T. B. Drake, a resident of this place in the early days, now residing in Fort Wayne, is lying dangerously ill at his home in the Summit City from blood poison and gangrene, caused from paring a corn on his foot. His condition at last reports is quite critical and friends and relatives entertain serious doubts as to his recovery."

COFFEE CAUSED IT.

A Simple Way to Locate the Cause of Disease.

I was troubled for years with my stomach, and took all sorts of remedies, without being able to get well. I did not know all this time what was the cause of the trouble, but since I quit drinking coffee, I found out that was the enemy that cost me so many days and nights of suffering.

Within an hour after breakfast where I would drink a cup of coffee, I would spit up the meal, and if I drank coffee for supper, I would go to bed and my nerves twitched and jerked so badly that I was afraid to lie down.

Sometimes my stomach would flutter terribly.

I was afraid I would have paralysis, and I firmly believe I would if I had kept on using coffee.

I believe so much coffee drinking is the whole cause of so many dying with paralysis and heart trouble.

All I can say is all this nervousness and stomach trouble has left me since I have been using Postum Food Coffee according to directions on the package and I know of quite a number that have been helped by Postum.

If people would use Postum Cereal Food Coffee, they would save hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills, and children would be stronger and brighter if their parents would use it instead of coffee. Of course, it has to be made right, but that is easy. Just let it boil fifteen or twenty minutes after it really starts to boiling, and you have a splendid drink. Mrs. Annie Van Buskirk, 2632 Santa Fe Ave., Ft. Madison, Ia.

The returns from the annual Christmas collections in the Fort Wayne diocese are being compiled at the episcopal residence. The collections in the Fort Wayne churches aggregated over $2,000. The Cathedral congregation led with $878; St. Patrick's contribution was $393; St. Mary's, $335; St. Paul's, $237; St. Peter's, $155; Church of the Precious Blood, $75. The returns from the other places in the diocese are not yet in. The annual Christmas collections are devoted to the orphans' homes of the diocese, that for the girls, located here, and for the boys, at Lafayette.

Mrs. F. E. Schock is ill with grip.

Miss Birdie Richards is visiting friends in Wabash.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gehring, of West Creighton avenue—a son.

C. V. Smith, of this city, visited old friends in Findlay, Ohio, this week.

Walter W. Wells yesterday visited with Mrs. Jennie Flint in Kendallville.

Mrs. Ed Erickson was the guest of Mrs. W. S. Garr, in Huntington, yesterday.

The Ministerial association will meet in Berry street M. E. church Monday at 10 a. m.

Col. R. S. Robinson installed the officers of Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R., last evening.

E. B. Jones, of this city, has accepted a position in John Griffith's barber shop in Huntington.

The Pathfinders lodge will go to New Haven next Tuesday night in a body to institute a new lodge.

J. M. Quinn, representative of the Provident Savings Life Assurance company, of New York, will spend Sunday in the city.

A. J. You, who has been conducting an oil business on East Columbia street, will retire from that enterprise about the 15th.

Among the guests at the Wayne: H. T. Hull, Toledo; H. P. Robinson, Detroit; H. P. Owens, Richmond; H. W. Barker, H. C. Williams, Michigan City; William Fleming, Oil City.

The prevailing malady of grip has seized three members of the Wort family, of 122 East Main street, Mrs. Wort and her two sons, Alfred and Harry, being on the sick list.

The Fadette's Woman's orchestra arrived this morning from Findlay, Ohio, and registered at the Wayne. The orchestra has twenty-two members. The musicians will spend Sunday in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Evans, of Cincinnati, who have been rooming all winter with Mrs. Long, of 32 East Wayne street, have left the city for their home in Memphis, Tenn., where they will reside permanently.

A delegation of Fort Wayne champions of Judge R. S. Taylor will leave over the Lake Erie and Western railroad at 4:15 tomorrow for Indianapolis to push the interests of the judge in the senatorial contest.

Miss Clara Jordan, of 33 West Fourth street, was pleasantly surprised by a large party of friends last evening. Progressive pedro was the chief amusement of the evening. The first prize was won by Otto F. Gunckel and Miss Emma Brown and the second by Frank Jordan and Clara Bengert.

AT WESTMINSTER.

Studies to be Resumed Monday After the Vacation.

Senator Berry, of Illinois, a Guest at the Institution—Several New Pupils for the Winter Term.

The family have all returned and resumed work for the winter term, with the exception of Miss Polly Sharp, of Hicksville, Ohio, who is ill at home with the grip. The disadvantages of gas heat are manifest when the girls come back, saying they have been cold ever since they went home.

Miss Tompkins returned from Chicago with her sister as her guest, who was en route to Newark, N. J., her home. The two spent their holidays together in Chicago.

Miss Edna Marshall, of Alendria, Ohio, has entered the family as a special student. Owing to a late illness she is not able to do full work, but hopes to grow strong enough soon to take an increased amount. The girls have already voted her "one of us."

Miss Hallock laments the enforced absence this term of little Miss Mabel Grubb, who is detained at home through illness. Miss Hodje Dawson also has been on the sick list, but will be able to return next week it is hoped.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wells have been spending a part of the holidays at the seminary, and enjoying the hospitalities of their friends. They return to Kendallville next week to attend a large reception given there.

Miss Turner, who assisted Miss Stubbs in the studio the last term, continues her work this winter. Miss Turner does very beautiful work and displays much originality in her designs. Much of the attractive monotype work shown at Christmas was executed by Miss Turner.

Miss Mildred Jordan, of Plymouth, Ind., enters the family for piano study with Mrs. Myers. Miss Jordan has been teaching music and wishes to attain increased proficiency in her work.

Senator Berry, of Illinois, was at the seminary on Friday to place his ward in school, Miss Ella Curtz, of Carthage, Illinois. He spent the morning in the class rooms, and as he left expressed himself as so much pleased that his influence would be turned in favor of the school for the families of his acquaintance. Mr. Berry will be remembered by Winonians as a warm friend of Winona, and a gentleman very much interested in Sunday school work.

Miss Hudson now has three violins in the house besides her own, so we look for a first-class orchestra to develop soon.

Wanted.

Roomers and boarders; day board only $3.50, Finest location and first-class board at 32 East Wayne street. 7t2

Mad Anthony Hive No. 27, L. O. T. M., will give a public installation, pedro party and supper at Harmony hall next Monday night, January 9. An admission fee of 10 cents will be charged at the door. Supper served free. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wilding are sick with the grip.

S. C. Lumbard is better today than he has been for three weeks past.

The First Baptist church will have a special musical program tomorrow.

Dr. C. B. Stemen has returned from Delphos, Ohio, where he was called to see a patient.

Miss Lizzie Lawrence, of Columbia City, is in Fort Wayne the guest of her brother, Charles.

Miss Grace Tinkham, of the Home Telephone exchange, is confined to her home with an attack of grip.

William D. Graham, business manager for "The Girl From Ireland" company, is registered at the Wayne.

Miss Jeanette Tierney, of 148 Columbia avenue, entertained twenty-four of her little girl friends in honor of her ninth birthday.

All members of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the R. R. Y. M. C. A. are requested to meet at the parlors Monday evening, January 9, to make final preparations for an entertainment which will be given on Thursday evening, January 19.

"Eve, The Mother of Us All," will be the subject of Rev. L. J. Motschman's sermon Sunday evening, at Christ's Lutheran church, corner of Webster and Jefferson streets This is the first in a series of special Sunday evening sermons on "Some Noted Women of the Bible."

One of the most successful revival meetings of recent years is in progress at the St. Paul M. E. church. There have been fourteen conversions and seven accessions to the church, and the interest is deepening and attendance increasing at every service. Rev. Henry Bridge, of Huntington, will arrive in the city today and assist Rev. Cooper in the meeting tonight and over the Sabbath.

THE BETHEL SCHOOL.

Annual Meeting of a Sunday School Organization—New Officers.

Bethel Sunday school, corner of DeWald and Clinton streets, held an annual meeting on Monday, January 2nd. The secretary reported the average attendance during the past year to be 100. The amount of money raised in regular collection was $201.70. Officers were elected as follows: Superintendent, William Mertz; assistant superintendent, H. M. Miller; secretary, Edward Schoch; organist, Addie Hettler; librarians, John Mertz and Albert Trythall.

NOT BEYOND HOPE.

Eloquent Words From a Doctor of a Well Known University.

Overwhelming Are the Endorsements in Behalf of Gloria Tonic, the New Rheumatism Cure.

Renewed interest has been given to Gloria Tonic, the new rheumatism cure, by the result of a recent test by a physician of the University of Venezuela, South America. To this gentleman (whose name is Dr. G. Quintero) Gloria Tonic was highly recommended by the United States consul in that country, the latter handed the doctor a quantity of Gloria Tonic for trial and the result was exceedingly satisfactory. The doctor, on July 19, '98, wrote Mr. Smith, the maker of Gloria Tonic, the following letter: "I, the undersigned doctor and surgeon of the University of Venezuela, hereby certify to having received of the United States consul a quantity of Gloria Tonic with the request to try it on my patients. After doing so for two months I have found Gloria Tonic a very good remedy against rheumatic trouble, and also a first class tonic for the stomach and the nervous system and therefore recommend it as a good medicine." (Dr. Quintero's testimonial was certified by the United States Consul with his official seal.)

Such testimonials are overwhelming. No one can afford to doubt the wonderful success of this great remedy. Gloria Tonic is now on sale at the drug stores. Price $1.00 a package. Accept no substitute.

Gloria Tonic is made by John A. Smith, 188 and 190 Summerfield Church Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Book on rheumatism mailed free to all who send their name to Mr. Smith.

FOR SALE.

A Sentinel route in eastern part of the city. Call at this office.

For Sale.

The counters, grill work, desks and furniture of the Hamilton National Bank in the room they are about to vacate. Much of this is quite new and in good condition.
JOHN MOHR,
16d&wtf Cashier.

Beginners' class will be formed Monday evening, Jan. 9th, at 8 o'clock, at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy. 4-7

All
Silver
Novelties
At Cost

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR,
124 Calhoun Street.

TITLE IS CLEAR.

Third Presbyterian Church Property Can Now be Sold.

Hamilton Heirs Gives Quit Claim Deed—New Edifice Will be Built on South Side.

Some time ago the congregation of the Third Presbyterian church made an effort to sell their Calhoun street property, at the corner of Holman. it being desired to build a new edifice on the south side. Several parties at that time expressed a wish to acquire the property, but owing to a clouded title the sale could not be made. The church site was deeded to the congregation thirty-five years ago by Mrs. Hamilton, and it was stipulated that it should be occupied for church purposes for a term of fifty years, at the end of which time a clear title would be established. This difficulty could not be satisfactorily overcome when the effort was made to sell, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

At last the obstacle has been removed, the Hamilton heirs handing over to the trustees a quit claim deed and thus making the title clear for any transactions the church might wish to make.

The matter will be put in definite shape now and the property disposed of as quickly as possible. It is the intention of the congregation to build on or in the vicinity of DeWald street, about three squares east or west of Calhoun.

The property has a frontage on Calhoun street of eighty feet and it is valued at $200 per foot, or $16,000 for the whole.

Commence the New Year by taking out some shares in the Allen County Loan and Savings Association. No fees to investors. 27 tf

O'Clock 12 O'Clock Dances.

Every Monday night at White Hall, opposite Masonic Temple. Admission, 10 and 15c. 12sat-tf

The annual election of directors for the Hamilton National bank of Fort Wayne, will take place at the office of said bank on Tuesday, January 10, 1899, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.
30tf JOHN MOHR, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE.
Water rent is now due. Pay and save discount. 2t4

Our Lamps have good burners and chimneys. Do not purchase until you see the Lamps.

Genuine Haviland Decorated China Dinner Set, 113 pieces, worth $50, only $34.98.

1847 Roger Bros. Silver Plated Knives, $3.25 per doz.
Wm. Roger's Silver Knives, $3.00 per doz.

WARD CHINA ....STORE,
Sign Big Iron Dog.

—A FINE—
FARM FOR SALE!

A fine farm of 110 acres, 3½ miles east of Decatur, in Adams county, will be sold on Twenty Years' Time, or will take part city property in Fort Wayne in exchange. Has all modern improvements and is as good a farm as there is in the county.

If not sold by the 1st of March, will be for rent.

For particulars, inquire of

BEN. R. BARVA,
50 and 52 EAST COLUMBIA ST.
jan 8-eod&w,tf

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—NOTICE OF ELECTION.

FORT WAYNE, Indiana, Dec. 8, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne will be held at its banking house Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., for the election of seven directors, to serve the ensuing year.
8tf LEM R. HARTMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland's Baking Powder
is made of
Pure Cream of Tartar

It does not contain a particle of alum, ammonia, phosphates or any adulteration.

A DEEP CUT.

The Kimball, Whitney and Hinze pianos at 20 per cent. less than price.

The Hallet & Davis, Fisher, Schubert, Kingsbury and several Eastern made pianos.--See prices below.

Other Dealers Ask.	*Our Price.*
$[illegible].00	$204.00
[illegible]25.00	168.00
[illegible]00.00	156.00
[illegible]50.00	124.00

$12.00 Cash and $6.00 a month will buy a large size, new piano.

Organs at $15.00 to $100.00.---$3.00 to $10.00 cash and $2.00 to $5.00 a month.

A fair discount will be made for all cash.

Inquiries by mail will be answered promptly. If you cannot go to see these bargains, write for particulars.

The Kimball Store,
109 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne.
E. E. LONG, Mgr.

JNO. P. GUNDLER, Fort Wayne.
R. R. BUELL, Jarrett.
E. A. RAMSEY Huntington.
SALESMEN.

Take Inventory

of your kitchen stock and you may find that you are in need of cooking utensils or household necessities for kitchen or laundry purposes. We have an extensive assortment of tinware, granite and agate ware, brushes of all kinds, gem pans, Van Deusen cake pans, kettles, boilers, broilers, and so on through the entire list, that we are selling at bed rock prices.

10 Per Cent. Reduction on Barney & Berry Skates.

Seavey Hardware Co.,
Sole agents Famous Born & Stewart Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 W. Main Street.

This is the exact size and shape of the PUFF Cigar. The only 10c Cigar that sells for 5c. Made by
Phone 535. KASTEN & KOEHLMEYER, 3?? Calhoun Street.

TEETH
Extracted Without Pain.

Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractors in Fort Wayne. Application to the gums or vitalized air used.

PERFECT WORK
MAKES OUR
SUCCESS CONTINUOUS

THREE-FOURTHS

Of our enormous practice comes from recommendations of patrons who are pleased with their work. This tells the whole story. A Protective Guarantee for ten years with all work. No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered.

Set of Teeth	$5.00
Best Teeth (S. S. White)	$8.00
22-k Gold Crowns	$5.00
Vitalized Air	50c
Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Silver Fillings	50c

No extortionate high prices for effect.

Boston Dental Parlors,
Lady Attendant, 14 Calhoun St.
Phone 302 main. Open evenings and Sundays.

ANTI-PLATE WORK.

No artificial teeth can be made as perfect as those Nature gives. Crown and Bridge Work, when properly performed, is the nearest to such perfection of any artificial method. Few dentists understand this work with the thoroughness that produces perfect results. Long, careful, thorough practice is the only teacher, the only thorough teacher.

Such practice we have had and such perfect results are the record of our work.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
38 Calhoun St.
DRS. J. T. & J. W. WILLIAMS Mgrs.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL and MATERNITY!
141 Cass Street, corner Sixth.
Telephone 335.
DR. LUELLA M. DERBYSHIRE.

When in Need of
Coal, Wood or Kindling
You will find it to your interest to call or telephone
G. H. KRUDOP,
Cor. Francis & Hayden.
Both Telephones 13.
Prompt delivery one of our specialties.
BLACKSMITH COAL.

A FEW LEADERS.

Best Buckwheat, 13c sack.
Corn Meal, 5c sack.
Navy Beans, 4c quart.
Scotch Peas, 4c quart.
Best Flour, 85c large sack.
Best Potatoes, 40c bushel.
E. Lewis Street Cash Store.
S. GANZER, Prop.

—ALL OUR—
Winter Underwear
—GOES AT—
Actual Cost.

WM. MEYER & BRO.,
30 and 30½ Calhoun St.

LOANS TO
Salaried People
(Ladies or Gentlemen) on their own names.
ROOM 3, ARCADE, UPSTAIRS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 5--8] SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1899. [PAGES 5--8] PRICE FIVE CENTS.

KER-KER-KERCHO-O!

Grim Old Grip Has Got Us by the Throat Again.

PANDEMIC AFTER A 9 YEARS' REST.

It Is a Disease With a History Which Goes Clear Back to the Days of Hippocrates—It Once Swept Around the World.

THE grip has Uncle Sam by the throat. It is no longer merely epidemic. It has become pandemic. Pandemic is a fine, expressive word. It is not overworked, as is epidemic, and consequently has a vigor and freshness about it. It is stronger. It sees epidemic, and goes it several better.

That is the kind of a word needed to fit the present grip conditions. The grip might be epidemic in Podunk and all the rest of the country be free from it, but when we say it is pandemic we mean that Americans from Sagadahoc to Kalamazoo are suffering from the same affliction.

Like the star of empire, grip takes its way westward. Boston got the first dose. All New England had been sneezing for a week before New York felt the effects of the contagion. Now the New Yorkers have been a-chooing for more than a fortnight. Philadelphia and Washington and Baltimore are right in the midst of it. Chicago and St. Louis are beginning to sneeze. Denver folks are laying in supplies of quinine. Will the Rocky mountains stop it? San Francisco people hope so.

We are told that this grip dose is not so severe as the original one of nine years ago. This is comforting. But who knows? The doctors have so many theories about the grip, and they are all so unlike that we have somewhat lost our confidence in the physicians. Medical Commissioner Cosby of New York says that you can have the grip but once in five or six years. After one attack he declares you are immune for a long period. There are many grip victims who would like to tell Dr. Cosby what they think of him.

There is really nothing funny about the grip. You might think there was from the pictures accompanying this article, but the artist who drew them knows better. He merely expresses the American optimism with which we accept such afflictions. We take the grip good naturedly, as we do many other ills and evils.

I saw an evidence of this the other morning. Two men met on the sidewalk. One was muffled up to the ears. He bent over as if he carried a heavy load on his shoulders. He dragged his feet and had the general air of a man who doesn't care whether school keeps or not.

THE GRIP GERM.

[As described to the artist by a recent victim.]

"Hello! Got the grip?" asked the other in hearty, cheerful tones, as if the spectacle was an inspiring one.

The muffled one sneezed three or four times, wiped his eyes and replied, "No; the grip's got me."

It was an old joke, but they both laughed as if something very humorous had been said.

But the grip is not susceptible to ridicule. In spite of bad jokes and forced cheerfulness on the part of its victims it keeps steadily at work. The results are something remarkable. Already grip clogs the wheels of industry and commerce. There are several times more workers now temporarily absent from offices, shops and factories than the number which were withdrawn to fight Spain. It is a grim fact, too, that this grip invasion means more fatalities than occurred to our soldiers during the entire war. We may grin at the grip, but a glimpse at his gruesome aid de camp, pneumonia, takes all the humor out of the situation.

Grip has already closed schools, churches and theaters. There are unused benches in the factories, vacant desks in the offices and unfilled places everywhere. You have read about the grip ravages at Vassar and other colleges. The ranks of the New York police force have been so reduced by the absence of grip patients that the question of policing the metropolis has become a serious one.

Grip is a disease with a history. According to the best authorities, the disease has been known by various names—catarrhal fever, contagious catarrhal fever, dandy fever, coquette, la grippe and others. To the English, as the disease suggested nothing, it was called an epidemic cold among them. The Germans, who always find some fancied resemblance among different diseases, and there being a disease epizootic in character affecting sheep, have conferred the names of schafhusten and schafkrankheit upon it.

In addition to these names, the cough which accompanies the attack, due to the disturbance of the respiratory organs, resembles the crowing of a cock, in consequence of which it is named huhnerweh (chicken disease, whooping cough) and ziep and is the same disease among chickens which is known in this country as pip. La grippe is said to be derived from the Polish word "chrypka." It is more likely, however, that its origin is from the word "agripper," to seize.

Influenza is a term which originated with the Italians, according to their belief that the disease was due to the influence of the stars or from a signification of the word indicating something transient or ephemeral. The name was considered fashionable among them. Hippocrates is said to have referred to it, but gives no exact description of the disease in his writings. Diodorus Siculus recorded an outbreak in the Athenian army in Sicily during the year 415 B.C., which is supposed from its description to be influenza.

HE THINKS HE'S GOT IT.

There are records of a similar disease, supposed to be the same old grip, which show that it has appeared at intervals in various parts of the world for centuries. In 1830 there occurred a remarkable series of epidemics which fairly swept around the world.

It began in China. In September it reached the Indian archipelago. From there it swept into Russia and invaded Moscow in November. It raged in St. Petersburg in January, 1831. By March it had reached Warsaw. Eastern Prussia and Silesia succumbed in April. The inhabitants of Denmark suffered during May, together with Finland and a great part of Germany. The same month announced its arrival in Paris, and by June it had invaded England and Sweden, and in July held possession of middle Europe.

With the approach of the early winter months it swept southward into Italy and westward across the Atlantic to North America, until in the month of February, 1832, it was raging in certain parts of the United States. In the east it continued spreading to Java, farther India and the Indian archipelago, and was found existing in Hindustan after it had ceased in Europe. In 1833 it revisited Russia, and from thence overran all Europe, which it succeeded in doing by November of the same year.

But it was in 1889 that the United States suffered most from grip. That year it came from Russia. It spread through Germany, France and western Europe and appeared in London in December. About Christmas it invaded the United States, and rapidly became pandemic. It reached its maximum in January, 1890. Its reappearance as an epidemic was in April and May, 1891, though it was not so extensive. During the winter of 1893-4 only a few sporadic cases occurred. In 1896 the grip again assumed epidemic form and appeared at the beginning of last year.

Medical experts have been studying the grip for nine years and pretend to know a lot about it. Most of them agree that it is contagious as well as infectious. That means that each grip sufferer is a distributing medium for the disease germs. The experts also show us pictures of these germs or bacilli or microbes. They even raise them. But with all their wisdom they have not yet given us an infallible cure or a preventive, which is more to be desired than whole tomes of technical knowledge.

HE KNOWS IT'S GOT HIM.

CYRUS SYLVESTER.

A Last Resort.

"Lives have been altered and shaped by a single word."

"That's so. When Miss Rocks said 'No,' I knew at once I should have to go to work for a living."—Chicago Record.

The Aunt.

Polly—Aunt Sally seems woefully downcast tonight.

Jennie—Yes, poor thing! She hasn't been able to get her feelings hurt at any time today.—Indianapolis Journal.

Easily Obtained.

Visiting Englishman—You have no titles here in America?

Chicago Man (with a business air)—None in stock, sir, but we can send out any time and get one.—Chicago Record.

A Matter of Aim.

The Maid—Whose fault is it if women lead aimless existences?

The Man—Women's, of course! They ought to practice throwing.—New York Journal.

An Old City.

Little Brother—Is Boston an old city?

Little Sister (who has been there)—'Deed it is. Why, the streets is bent 'most double with age.

COLORADO'S DAWSON.

NEW GOLD FIND WHICH HAS CAUSED AN OLD TIME STAMPEDE.

Camp Is Named For the Miner Who Discovered a Pay Streak In an Abandoned Copper Mine—Wild Rush For the New Field.

A new gold strike has been made in Colorado, and the miners of the west have joined in another of those famous stampedes. By a curious coincidence the strike was made by a man named B. X. Dawson. So the new camp is called Dawson. Just at present it is even livelier than the Klondike metropolis of the same name.

Dawson is a miner and prospector. He has four brothers who are also miners. He had been wandering about the Colorado goldfields for several months. A few weeks ago he was looking over the site of the Copper King, an abandoned copper mine about ten miles from Canon City and almost directly south of Denver. Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek are also in the neighborhood. Dawson decided to put up a shanty and spend some time in the neighborhood. A careless blow of his ax as he was clearing the ground knocked the top from a projecting ledge and showed him a vein of gold which is said to have assayed as high as $16,000 to the ton.

Dawson at once located his claim and sent for his brothers. The news leaked out, and within 24 hours thousands of people were on their way to the new strike. Being in a mining neighborhood and comparatively easy of access, the rush was a big one. Where Dawson's lonely hut had been tents by the hundreds began to spring up. The first one was erected by an enterprising saloon keeper who led the van in a wagon. He took with him three barrels of whisky. Three restaurants were started the first forenoon.

The mining camp was peopled as though by magic. Two dance halls were in full blast when night fell over the new camp, and a general provision store was doing a land office business.

The news of the find was telegraphed to Denver and all the other cities of the state, and every train that has gone into Canon City since then has carried carloads of fortune hunters.

The excitement aroused by the discovery of gold grew hourly. Denver capitalists sent trusted agents to the scene, accompanied by expert assayers, with instructions to buy every claim that could be purchased if the ore tests should warrant the investment. In Canon City and Dawson City the excitement was at fever heat.

Long before daylight on the morning after the news was spread the old Canon City and Silver Cliff road was thronged

B. X. DAWSON.

with a long string of wagons, horses and men on foot from Canon City. The hills on which the find was made were spotted all day with the prospectors. No profession or occupation withheld its members from joining in the hunt for gold.

Old men who could not bear the weight of picks scrambled up the snowy slopes in the wake of boys just out of the graded schools. Former convicts just out of the penitentiaries, lawyers, county officials, tradesmen and clerks joined in the procession with prospectors and trained geologists.

Women even joined in the chase. Men on foot begged transportation from the luckier ones in wagons and even prayed men on horseback to allow them the privilege of hanging to the horses' tails.

Experts on the ground say that there can be no doubt that a new and wonderfully productive goldfield has been discovered. The skeptical said at first that only a pocket had been found, but this theory has been exploded by new finds made. The original seam showed cubes and threads of pure gold in places, but most of the specimens show it mixed with mica and copper.

The new town which has been staked out lies at the foot of Greenhorn mountain, half a mile from the discovery claim. Creede and Cripple Creek have both been emptied of their floating population. A town company has been formed and a crude kind of local government organized. A spur railroad track will be put into the town.

All the scenes which have made famous the mining camps of former days are being repeated in the new Dawson. Reports of new finds cause frantic stampedes at intervals. Speculators are eagerly bidding for claims, and many wild rumors are circulated.

How long the new Dawson will last is not certain, but it will be several weeks before comprehensive examinations and assays can be made. If these indicate as much gold as has been reported, the boom will continue. If it is found that nothing but a pocket has been unearthed, the boom will fall flat, and Dawson will be deserted as quickly as it was populated.

JOHN F. WILLOUGHBY.

A Wise Woman.

Mrs. Greene—Do you believe there ever was a perfect marriage?

Mrs. Gray—Yes; I know of one. There's Mrs. Brown, whose gowns are so much admired. She can pay $100 for a dress and tell her husband that it cost only $5, and that she gave the other $95 to the poor, and he'll believe it. He is forever telling how charitable his wife is and how well she can dress on next to nothing.—Boston Transcript.

Confirmed.

"Do you have any faith in this idea that maladies can be transmitted by kissing?" asked one of Detroit's young society men of another.

"Well, sir, I was mighty skeptical till the other night. I kissed my best girl for the first time in my life and I've had palpitation of the heart ever since."—Detroit Free Press.

A SOUTH SEA KING.

Scotchman Who Is Absolute Ruler of an Island Kingdom.

The average romance is as dreary as a patent office report in comparison with the life story of George Clunies Ross, king of the Keeling Cocos islands, who recently visited this country while on his way to England. He is a matter of fact looking man of Scotch parents and is absolute ruler of an island kingdom in the Indian ocean. Over 700 persons of various colors and nationalities recognize his word as law.

About midway between Java and Australia is the Keeling Cocos group. There are 18 of the islands, one of which is Christmas island, discovered by Captain Cook, the old circumnavigator.

GEORGE CLUNIES ROSS.

In 1823 Captain Charles Ross, grandfather of the king, commanded the frigate Borneo in the expedition of Sir Stafford Raffles against Java. On the return from that expedition Captain Ross discovered the islands and claimed them as his own. They were handed down from father to son, and they were the heritage of the present king. The latter is a British subject, but he says that in the islands his authority is absolute.

"I went out to Keeling Cocos to make my living," says King Ross. "I took with me 12 families from South Africa. There are now 300 descendants from them. Then I took in the inhabitants from other islands. I have two or three retainers there, which are manned by Europeans, mostly Norwegians. They have also become my subjects. Every married man receives three acres of ground, a house and a garden. This encourages matrimony and also thrift. We have no police, no prisons, no taxes. The health of the people is as nearly perfect as possible. The climate is delightful."

King Ross is now in England consulting with the colonial secretary as to England's desire to fortify Christmas island. He may grant the request, and he may not.

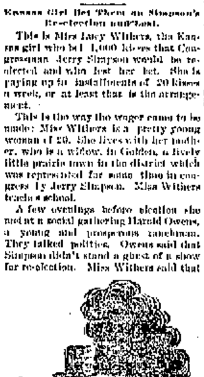
OWES 1,000 KISSES.

Kansas Girl Bet Them on Simpson's Re-election and Lost.

This is Miss Lucy Withers, the Kansas girl who bet 1,000 kisses that Congressman Jerry Simpson would be re-elected and who lost her bet. She is paying up in installments of 20 kisses a week, or at least that is the arrangement.

This is the way the wager came to be made: Miss Withers is a pretty young woman of 20. She lives with her mother, who is a widow, in Golden, a lively little prairie town in the district which was represented for some time in congress by Jerry Simpson. Miss Withers teaches school.

A few evenings before election she met at a social gathering Harold Owens, a young and prosperous ranchman. They talked politics. Owens said that Simpson didn't stand a ghost of a show for re-election. Miss Withers said that Jerry was sure to win. Owens said he had $1,000 worth of steers which he would wager on the result. Miss Withers said she had in stock 1,000 kisses, worth $1 apiece, which she would risk. Owens accepted, and thus the bet was made.



MISS LUCY WITHERS.

The agreement was duly recorded in the minds of those present, and Mr. Owens now calls upon the witnesses to remember the contract, for Simpson was defeated, and the "schoolmarm" owes 1,000 kisses to the dashing ranchman. He proposes to collect them at the rate of 20 per week for 50 weeks, or nearly a year, but he will not urge that there be any witnesses to the payments.

Miss Withers has announced that she will not go back on her agreement, but will pay up promptly every week.

All meat in Manila is eaten fresh killed, since ice fails to preserve fish, flesh or fowl, and game and fowl are always sold at the markets alive.

No Synonym.

The Growler—Confound these newspapers! Why can't they say a man was paralyzed instead of stricken with paralysis?

The Editor—Because the meaning is totally otherwise.—Indianapolis Journal.

THE SULTAN OF SULU.

AN AMERICAN SUBJECT WHO IS LIKELY TO BE TROUBLESOME.

He Is an Uncivilized, Haughty, Headstrong Young Man, and His People Are Enthusiastic and Fearless Fighters—Gave Spain Lots of Bother.

As expansionists we have already had some little difficulty with Aguinaldo, and we are likely to have much more. But the Philippine problem is an easy one compared to that which awaits us in the Sulu islands. The would be president of the Filipino republic is as mild and tractable as a pet lamb when compared to the sultan of Sulu.

As this is the first real sultan who has ever become an American subject we ought to be very much interested in his personality. Biographical data about this new American potentate are somewhat lacking, but a few facts have been made public.

The sultan of Sulu is a young man. He knows about as much concerning civilization as we do of the other side of the moon. He is headstrong and haughty. He probably imagines that he is just as good as Hobson or any other great American, providing he has ever heard of Hobson. He will have to be thrashed a few times before he recognizes the American flag.

The inhabitants of the Sulus are called Moros. The foundation of the race is Malay, as in the Philippines, but the Moros have been strongly influenced by Arab blood. In the seventeenth century an Arab named Said Ali conquered the Sulu islands and forcibly converted the natives to Islamism. He and his followers took large numbers of wives, and thus added an Arabian strain to the Malay race.

The Moros are governed by sultans and by hereditary chiefs called datos. The latter are often supreme in their own domains, but are supposed to give homage to the sultan of Sulu.

The sultan lives as we expect a sultan to do. He has a great harem, replenished by periodical raids among all the Philippine islands. He has a grand vizier and a barber who tells him stories. The Moros are not particularly obedient to their sultan. Sometimes they kill him and sometimes they set up another in his place.

THE SULTAN OF SULU.

Mr. Dean C. Worcester, the acknowledged American authority on the Philippines, devotes considerable attention to the Sulu islands, their rival sultans and the blood curdling features of life there. A few years before the Spanish-American war the Spaniards deposed Mahmoud, the rightful sultan of Sulu, and appointed in his place a chief, under the title of "his excellency, Paduca Majasari Maharan Apbill Maulula Sultan Harun Narrasid."

The Spanish had invited the rightful sultan to come to Manila and to be vested with his crown. Remembering that a predecessor, who received a similar invitation, had been kept in prison for life by the Spanish, the sultan did not respond. Thereupon the Spanish put Harun in his place.

That did not worry the legitimate sultan. Harun occupied the palace in the city of Sulu, carefully guarded by Spanish soldiers. Mahmoud occupied the rest of the island with 10,000 well armed followers.

The most interesting character in Sulu is the old sultana, mother of the Sultan Mahmoud. Although born a slave, she married a previous sultan. She hastened his departure from this world with corrosive sublimate. When Harun was appointed sultan, she sent him an offer of marriage, but he declined it, as "he wished to die a natural death." Mr. Worcester remarks that she has a genius for organization, but a mania for poisoning.

The social arrangement is distinctly feudal, each nobleman keeping a large number of armed retainers, who are employed to fight in his behalf if there be occasion. The nobles form a governing council, in which the sultan has two votes. All the land is owned by the datos, and the common people are severely oppressed. Those who can afford the luxury have slaves, who, as a rule, are badly treated. The masters have power of life and death over their slaves, and a nobleman who happens to be displeased with one of his human chattels is as apt as not to strike off his head with a single sweep of his creese.

A Sulu nobleman never goes abroad without being accompanied by a band of armed followers. Indeed the whole population is always armed. Arms form part of the national costume. A gentleman of the archipelago commonly carries a lance and a creese, both of which he knows how to use with great dexterity. The blowpipe is a national weapon. It is a hollow tube of palm, through which small darts are propelled by the breath to considerable distance and with marvelous accuracy. This instrument is employed chiefly for killing birds.

It is to be feared that not a few bright young American soldiers will die by the creese and poisoned arrow before the sultan of Sulu has been thoroughly introduced to Uncle Sam.

LIEUTENANT H. R. GAHAN.

An Equal.

"I saw you talking to Snaggs awhile ago."

"Yes; we were discussing the financial question."

"What position did Snaggs take?"

"That of a borrower."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Problem That Bothers Older Folk.

"If there are 382 important magazines in this country," said the teacher, "and every magazine is anxious to get a war article from every man who ever enlisted, in addition to a few from those who went to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines without enlisting, when are we likely to see the end of this war literature craze?"—Chicago Post.

MR. BLISS' SUCCESSOR.

The New Cabinet Member a Highly Successful Business Man.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the new secretary of the interior, who was appointed while serving as embassador to Russia, is a prominent St. Louis business man and a personal friend of President McKinley. He is at the head of a large glass manufacturing concern, and first met the president in 1890 when the latter was drafting the new tariff bill, in the work of which Mr. Hitchcock assisted materially.

Mr. Hitchcock was born in Mobile, Ala., in 1835. He is the son of Henry

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.

Hitchcock, an eminent lawyer, who went to Alabama from Vermont to practice law and was so successful that at the time of his death, in 1839, he was chief justice of the state. The family then removed to Tennessee, where young Ethan lived until 1851. After taking an academic course in New Haven he went to St. Louis and engaged in business up to 1860, when, at the urgent request of relatives in China, he left for that country to accept employment in the old established firm of Olyphant & Co.

Mr. Hitchcock has since been actively engaged in business as president of several large manufacturing and railway corporations at St. Louis.

While minister to Russia Mr. Hitchcock has labored to introduce in that country machinery and articles made in the United States. Before sailing Mr. Hitchcock visited some of the largest manufacturing establishments in the country and promised to co-operate with the manufacturers to further their interests.

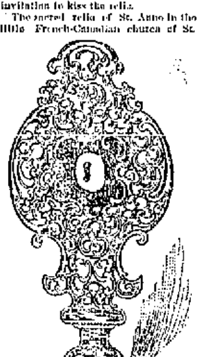
Colonel Hitchcock is a great-grandson of Colonel Ethan Allen, who captured Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental congress." He has for years been a society leader in St. Louis and is wealthy. His brother, Henry Hitchcock, is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and was offered a place on the bench of the supreme court by President Harrison, but declined.

SACRED BIT OF BONE.

Relic of St. Anthony Which Is Being Exhibited In New York.

Hundreds of pilgrims from all parts of the country have visited the little church of Our Lady Queen of Angels in New York for the purpose of kissing the relic of St. Anthony which was recently brought over from Padua for exhibition in this country. At the conclusion of the first service at which the relic was exhibited it is estimated that more than 5,000 persons accepted the invitation to kiss the relic.

The sacred relic of St. Anne in the little French-Canadian church of St. John the Baptist, New York, is reputed to have worked marvelous cures, and equally marvelous cures are expected from the exposure of this relic of St. Anthony.



THE RELIC OF ST. ANTHONY.

The relic is a splinter from the thigh bone of St. Anthony. The fragment of bone is scarcely larger than a good sized pea. It is set in jewels arranged in the form of the emblem of the Capuchin order. It has a blood red stone for a background and is mounted on a silver stand covered with glass. The genuineness of the relic is certified in Latin.

The relic is in charge of the Capuchin friars who conduct the church and was sent to them by the very reverend father superior of the basilica in Padua.

The Remedy.

The remark is so frequently made that "a man who refused to give his name was knocked down by a street car," or that "a woman whose identity could not be learned was run over by a grocer's wagon," that the Springfield Homestead advises people to give their names cheerfully and avoid such a penalty.

Good and Sufficient.

Teacher—Have you any good excuse for your lateness this morning, Johnny?

Johnny (emphatically)—Yes, ma'am.

Teacher—Well, what is it?

Johnny (beaming)—First buckwheat cakes this year, ma'am.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Witty Sayings.

A man never realizes how very dear a girl is to him until he acquires the right to pay her bills.

When a man sings his own praise, he invariably gets the tune too high.

Doctors assist nature when men try to escape the debt thereof.

When a girl is in love, she doesn't carry his letters in her pocket.—Chicago News.

STATE SANITARIUM.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS A FRESH AIR HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Commonwealth Fighting the Dread Disease With Scientific Equipment on an Elaborate Scale. Patients Kept Out of Doors.

The state of Massachusetts has established a sanitarium or general hospital for consumptives where the fresh air cure may be scientifically applied. The hospital is located on a hill in the town of Rutland. A tree on the grounds marks the exact center of the state, this having been determined by topographical surveys.

The institution was formally opened in October by the governor and council. It has the honor of being the first state sanitarium for consumptives on this continent, the only similar institutions being conducted privately by doctors who have recognized the efficacy of this treatment as a cure for consumption as well as a source of revenue to themselves.

Located, as it is, 1,200 feet above the sea level, and away from the damp, chill winds of the coast, the hospital is an ideal place in which to do most valiant service in battling with the insidious disease. The locality is blessed with purity of atmosphere free from malarial influences, also undoubtedly free from pathogenic microbes, especially streptococci, which cause so much of the mixed infection which adds to the terrors of the plain tubercular infection.

But, above all, it has almost perfect arrangements for giving the open air treatment, arrangements which are nearly, if not quite, impossible in hospitals or private houses in the city. The principal hygienic measures which are in vogue at Rutland, and which at other sanitariums have been successful because patients are constantly under observation and discipline, include, first, hyperaeration, or as near perpetual life in the open air as can be secured, the air being as pure, as free from dust and smoke and micro-organisms as possible; second, hyperalimentation, or plenty of good, sensible, nourishing, digestible food, given in the right way and adapted to each patient; third, the judicious employment of rest or exercise, especially rest, carefully adapted to each one's requirements and regulated from day to day, a tremendously important factor; fourth, proper bathing.

The first is perhaps the most important measure of all four. Every one, of course, has had fresh air and good ventilation dinned into him since childhood. In itself, then, this feature of the treatment is not new.

But the modern open air treatment does not mean the 300 cubic feet allowed each individual merely, but literally 300 times more. It means the exposure of the patient in the open air from 7 to 13 hours every day in almost all weathers, in summer and winter, on some kind of piazza or shelter, and protected from the rain and wind by various devices. At night an abundance of ventilation is secured through windows opened more or less widely, according to the season.

PATIENTS EXERCISING IN THE SNOW.

During the day the patient reclines out of doors on a long chair, well protected by warm clothing, if necessary even steamer rugs and furs or hot water bottles being brought into service. Patients have to become accustomed gradually, especially those who are not used to fresh air, but after a while they become toughened to it.

At first there is often much prejudice against it to overcome, especially the fear of taking cold, but this soon yields when the fever subsides, the appetite and weight improve, night sweats lessen and good sleep returns. The cough may at first increase, but soon diminishes, and it does not take long for the patient to become an ardent advocate of the treatment.

The Rutland institution is in no sense an experiment. Ever since Brehmer opened the first consumptive sanitarium at Goerbersdorf, Germany, some 30 or 40 years ago, the spread of the open air treatment has been continuous on the continent.

The question of caring properly for the thousands of tuberculous patients who inhabit the tenement districts of large cities, disseminating the germs of their disease among their own kin, friends and neighbors, or those who crowd the general hospital wards to the danger of patients suffering from acute diseases, has become for the sanitarian one of the vital issues of the day and has resulted in the establishment of public sanitariums in France, England and Germany, there being no less than 30 in the latter country, tens of them being under municipal control. All of these have a remarkable record for cures effected.

As soon as the patient reaches Rutland he is generally put to bed to rest and allay what fever he may have. At first he may be placed in a private room, but the point is made that no private patients will be admitted; that when possible the patients shall occupy the general wards, and that private rooms will be allowed only for physical reasons.

The charge for patients is uniform for every individual—50 cents per day. No extra charges will be made, and no fees or tips can be accepted by any one. The sum of 50 cents a day, it is said, just about covers the cost of the food consumed and does not include the expense of preparation and all the other running expenses of the institution. If too poor to pay, the city where the patient resides is expected to foot the bill. There are now 77 patients at the hospital, though it can accommodate 200.

The institution is of too recent establishment to show any permanent cures as yet, but the physicians in charge and the patients themselves speak with great enthusiasm of the results already obtained. Perhaps the best individual record of improvement is that of a patient who has been at the sanitarium for eight weeks and has gained 22 pounds.

FRANKLIN PRICE.

Everyday Tragedy.

"Hold up your hands!"

At this startling command every one of the six or eight stalwart men, taken by surprise, mechanically complied.

Then the voice was heard again droning out these words:

"You and each of you do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give in the case now in hearing shall be the truth, the whole truth," etc.—Chicago Tribune.

Subtle.

"What a nickname!" said one chum to another as they walked down the avenue. "Why under the broad canopy did you ever take to calling her 'Revenge'?"

"Because she's so sweet, don't you know."—Detroit Free Press.

A DARING ENSIGN.

How a Bold American Naval Officer Sent News From Cadiz.

It was not until the recent publication of the report of the bureau of navigation that the distinguished services rendered during the Spanish-American war by Ensign H. H. Ward were made known. While the fighting was on other officers who did brilliant and valorous things afloat and ashore received their meed of praise almost as quickly as their deeds were accomplished, but Ensign Ward won his honors in the secret service, and it is easily apparent why nothing was said or printed about his achievements until long after the war was over.

In plain words, Ensign Ward acted as a spy, and this was one of the few instances where the name carries honor with it. At the hourly risk of his neck, Ensign Ward went into the heart of the enemy's country and secured information which was very much needed.

ENSIGN H. H. WARD.

At the beginning of the war he was connected with the bureau of navigation in the capacity of assistant to the chief. He volunteered for the secret service work and was sent to London. The naval officials supposed he would stay there and learn what he could from that distance. But Ensign Ward had other plans. He believed that the only way to find out what was transpiring in Cadiz was to go there himself. So he did, with a passport which declared him to be a British subject tucked away in his inside pocket.

It was Ensign Ward who sent word to Washington of the departure of Admiral Cervera's fleet. He sent his news in cipher from Cadiz to London, whence it was cabled across the ocean. Then he started for Porto Rico, but stopped at St. Thomas, where the Spanish consul suspected him and had him arrested as an American spy. His British passport saved him. In San Juan he was again arrested, and only escaped by adroit manoeuvring.

Mr. Ward is well and favorably known in diplomatic circles and to newspaper men, and to prevent suspicion as to his absence it was stated at the department that he had been assigned to duty in connection with the coast signal service and was on an inspection trip. The explanation was satisfactory.

In the belated official reports Ensign Ward is warmly commended for his work, and it is probable that a substantial reward in the shape of a promotion awaits him.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

Sent to Jail Because He Criticised a Dedham Judge.

Mr. Torrey E. Wardner is the editor of the Boston Traveler who was recently sent to jail for 30 days because he wrote an editorial criticising a Dedham judge and refused to apologize for the same when haled into the courtroom.

The case which excited the editorial criticism was one in which an engineer on the New York, New Haven and Hartford was tried and convicted of manslaughter for his connection with a railroad accident. Editor Wardner intimated that Judge Sherman had made a scapegoat of the engineer. Here is the offending editorial:

"There are those who agree with us that Judge Sherman is unfitted, both by nature and by training, for a judicial position, and that always, in any case which is tried before him, he is still the prosecuting attorney for the commonwealth. Under these circumstances his very excitable and rasping cross-examination of the accused Getchell was no surprise to those who have followed his judicial career. In this case the words of the judge in his cross-examination of Getchell made an impression upon the jury which could not be effaced by the abject contrition which followed during his charge. The mischief had been done and Getchell was convicted."

TORREY E. WARDNER.

Upon the summons of the offended judge Mr. Wardner appeared in court. He said in reply to questions of the judge that he would "stand for whatever appeared in" his paper.

"You don't mean to defy the court, do you?" asked the judge sharply.

"No, sir; I am a law abiding citizen," he replied. "My convictions are sacred, and when I feel that I am right I propose to say so in my paper."

"Well, I want you to understand that such articles as you have printed are not in line with good judgment."

"Do I understand by that," said Mr. Wardner, "that the judges of the court will proceed to edit the Boston newspaper?"

"I consider that an impertinent question," Judge Sherman replied, with apparent vexation, and sentenced the editor to 30 days in Dedham jail for contempt.

Not For Tiny Ears.

Mrs. Screecham—You were not at the musicale?

Mrs. Beecham—No, I couldn't go. My husband was there.

"What did he say about my singing?"

"Wait until the children go out of the room and I'll tell you."—Yonkers Statesman.

HOMES FOR WORKERS

HOW THE SALVATION ARMY IS SOLVING A VEXED QUESTION.

Three Colonies In Successful Operation Where Families May Find a Refuge After Failure and Suffering In the Cities.

It is probable that the Salvationists will succeed in working out here in the United States some of those wonderful social and industrial problems which they have solved for London and other big English cities. There are already in operation three Salvation Army colonies, to which are being gathered men, women and children who have found the battle for existence in our big centers of civilization to be too much for their strength.

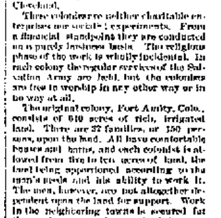
The original colony is in Colorado. Its site is in the valley of the Arkansas, about 150 miles east of Denver. Another colony is in California, 100 miles south of San Francisco, and a third colony was established last July in Ohio, a few miles from Cleveland.

These colonies are neither charitable enterprises nor socialist experiments. From a financial standpoint they are conducted on a purely business basis. The religious phase of the work is wholly incidental. In each colony the regular services of the Salvation Army are held, but the colonists are free to worship in any other way or in no way at all.

The original colony, Fort Amity, Colo., consists of 640 acres of rich, irrigated land. There are 27 families, or 150 persons, upon the land. All have comfortable houses and barns, and each colonist is allowed from five to ten acres of land, the land being apportioned according to the man's needs and his ability to work it. The men, however, are not altogether dependent upon the land for support. Work in the neighboring towns is secured for those whose tastes do not lead them to agriculture and for those who are not kept continually at work at their farms.

"There is no community scheme about it," said Lieutenant Colonel Holtz, who is in charge of the colony. "Each person is treated as an individual and must work out his own destiny with the same advantages as his neighbors or give up. While our plan is co-operative, it stops at the door of each man's home.

"It is purely a business proposition. We have a sort of bank, and when the head of a family comes on the land he is given credit for from $200 to $250, according to the number of his children. He is also given a house, barn, farming utensils and usually ten acres of land under water for irrigation. He really owes the Salvation Army the money he has been given credit for, and he has the privilege of buying the house and land at what each cost. Until he has done so he uses the property as if it was his own.



YOUNG COLONISTS, ROMIE RANCH, CALIFORNIA.

"When a man moves into the colony and is located in his own house, he has the privilege of drawing cash against his account. If a man is industrious, he does not need to draw all the money for which he is given credit before he gets returns.

"Those who got to work last Christmas found their land to be almost self supporting from the first. They planted alfalfa and kept a cow and a few pigs. There are also accommodations for keeping chickens, and vegetables were grown almost from the start. Besides this, each colonist had the privilege of putting in five acres of sugar beets, which will bring to those who availed themselves of it a profit of about $250. Melons and cantaloupes are the great products of the colony.

"With such advantages, there is no reason why honest people cannot earn a living. If a man can save $1.25 a week, he can pay for his home within the time of our option to buy—ten years. When a man has paid for his home, he will be given a clear title to it."

The California colony holds 520 acres, 100 miles south of San Francisco, in the county of Monterey. There are 23 families, including 90 persons, upon the land, which is known as the Romie ranch. The land, when selected, was already under cultivation and had an orchard of 20 acres in full bearing.

The Romie colony was opened in January, 1898, and the reports from it are very favorable. The climate is excellent, and three crops a year may be produced. Sugar beets and potatoes are the chief products, and the soil is so rich they grow with little or no trouble.

Within six months after the founding of the Romie colony adjoining land increased very much in value. Land that was selling last January at $30 an acre is now selling for $50 and $60 an acre.

The third colony was established in July in Ohio, a few miles out of Cleveland. It is called Fort Herrick, in honor of one of its patrons, Colonel Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland. James Parmelee, a banker, also of Cleveland, is prominently connected with the Herrick colony.

There are ten families at Fort Herrick, and the same order and earnestness of purpose obtain among them as in the two older colonies. Fort Herrick has its postoffice, schoolhouse and store, and the same conditions of payment and ownership prevail.

The colonists are married men with families, who come mainly from large cities. Some of them are foreigners, but about 75 per cent are Americans. They are printers, carpenters, shoemakers, market gardeners, teachers and clerks, and even a journalist from Chicago has asked to be allowed to become a colonist. The majority who have been accepted are from the east, but more than 5,000 applications have been received recently from persons in all parts of the country.

MILDRED MERRIAM.

Paid Better.

New Year's morning and the barber very busy.

"I'd rather shave ten Germans than one American."

The rubicund brewer in the chair smiled broadly through the lather.

"Good!" he chuckled. "Dot vas right. But vy?"

The barber took a firmer hold upon his victim's nose as he replied:

"Ten Germans pay me $1.50, one American only 15 cents."

And you could have heard the thermometer drop.—Stray Stories.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 8.

Text of the Lesson, John i, 35-46—Memory Verses, 35-37—Golden Text, John i, 36—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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35, 36. "Again, the next day after John stood, and two of his disciples, and looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." John was preaching and baptizing in Bethabara, beyond Jordan, and spoke of Jesus as one standing among them whom they knew not. The next day he seeth Jesus coming unto him and saith, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world" (verse 29). The next day of this verse therefore was a third day in the story. He does not now speak of taking away sin, but only of Him who takes it away. He Himself must occupy our attention. He is a literal man, but as He who, having purged our sins, is at God's right hand, a risen immortal man, who was and is and is to come. The phrase "as He walked" makes us think of Him as He walked in the garden of Eden in the cool of the day, for He is the same Lord God who said to Adam, "Where art thou?" and who has ever been seeking the fellowship of man since first He created him in His own image.

37. "And the two disciples heard him speak and they followed Jesus." When we, as His witnesses, so speak that those who hear will follow Him, it is well, but if they follow us it is not well, for there is no man worth following except in so far as he follows Christ. When He is by us lifted up, He will draw unto Himself, and He was lifted up on the cross that all who look unto Him might be saved.

38. "Rabbi, where dwellest thou?" As Jesus turned and said, "What seek ye?" this was their reply. I think He is always saying that to us every day that we live. What seek ye in the house of God on His holy day? What seek ye in His book when ye read it, or when ye read any other book? What seek ye in your daily occupation in home or store or office on land or sea, at home or abroad? Is your answer like that of the Greeks, "We would see Jesus?" If so, He is always ready to reveal Himself to such, but it is in the old way of I Sam. iii, 21—"The Lord revealed Himself to Samuel by the word of the Lord." Where dwellest thou? might be answered by Isa. lvii, 15, and lxvi, 2, "He dwells in the lowly heart where there is a broken and contrite spirit."

39. "He saith unto them, Come and see. They came and saw where He dwelt and abode with Him that day, for it was about the tenth hour." It was about the sixth hour when before the crucifixion on that same morning Pilate said, "Behold your King" (John xix, 14), and as He was crucified at 9 a. m., as we reckon time it must have been 6 a. m. when Pilate said these words. At the same hour of the day He talked with the woman at the well (John iv, 6). Supposing that John uses the same reckoning in all his gospel, it must have been 10 a. m. when the two disciples went with Jesus.

40. "One of the two which heard John speak and followed Him was Andrew, Simon Peter's brother." It is probable that the other of the two was John, the author of this gospel. There is an incident in each of the other gospels in which the writer probably refers to himself as the unnamed party. We are sure that it was so in the case of Matthew. See Math. ix, 10, and compare Luke v, 29. The others are Mark xiv, 51; Luke xxiv, 18. But it is Jesus whom we must see, not John or Andrew or Matthew, Mark or Luke.

41. "He first findeth his own brother Simon and saith unto him, We have found the Messias, which is, being interpreted, the Christ." By the testimony of John and the teaching of Jesus Andrew was convinced that Jesus was, indeed Israel's long promised Messiah, and he hastens to tell the glad tidings to his own brother.

42. "And he brought him to Jesus, and when Jesus beheld him He said, Thou art Simon, the son of Jona." He therewith gave him a new name, Cephas, which means a stone. He did not need to be introduced to him or to be told who he was, for He knew all men, and He knew what was in man (John ii, 24, 25). There is much pretty talk about Jesus which does not bring Him to the heart as the one altogether lovely, nor does it bring people to Him as the only one who can meet the soul's need by taking away our sins.

43. "The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow Me." We seem to have set before us the events of consecutive days, and, if so, this would be the fourth day of the series. Why He should go and seek Philip we do not know, but He knew, for He always knows just what He is doing and why He is doing it, and some day we shall see that He has never done without cause anything that He has done (John xi, 42; Ezek. xiv, 23).

44. "Now Philip was of Bethsaida, the city of Andrew and Peter." Perhaps the three, with James and John, were all, like Simeon and Anna, looking for the promised Messiah. The eyes of the Lord run to and fro throughout the whole earth to show Himself strong on behalf of those whose hearts are perfect toward Him (II Chron. xvi, 9).

45. "Philip findeth Nathanael and saith unto him, We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." These men were students of prophecy. They had probably talked many a time of Him of whom we read in Gen. iii and xlix, in the prophecies of Balaam, in Deut. xviii, and xxxiii, in Ps. ii and xxii, in Isa. ix and xi, in Jer. xxiii and Ezek. xxxiv and, in fact, everywhere.

46. "And Nathanael said unto him, Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Philip saith unto him, Come and see." When he came and saw and heard Him for himself, then he cried, "Rabbi, Thou art the Son of God, Thou art the King of Israel" (verse 49). Micah had said that the Messiah would be born at Bethlehem. Hosea said He would come out of Egypt. Jeremiah said He would reign at Jerusalem, but where was it ever said that He would come from Nazareth? Nathanael was impressed with the thought that he was speaking to one who saw him when he evidently thought that no mortal eye beheld him. Perhaps under that fig tree he was communing with God. Jesus surprises him still further by telling him hereafter he would see still greater things, even an opened heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man—evidently a reference to Jacob's vision of the ladder and a yet future fulfillment. Jesus said that Nathanael would see it; so shall we. When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory (Col. iii, 4).

Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidney and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggist. Guaranteed.

War Portfolios.

Our Nation in War, Parts 1 to 16 inclusive, can be had at this office for 10c each. Do not fail to get the complete set. tf

SPORTS IN OLD TIMES.

We Are Not In It Compared With the Ancients.

WARS STOPPED TO SEE ATHLETICS.

Physical Beauty and Grace in the Highest State of Perfection—No Rowdyism or "Ringing" In the Glorious Old Days.

Devoted as we are to sports at the present time we were far surpassed by the ancients in this particular. We have our national games, of course, such as baseball in the United States and cricket in England, but these are only national because the most popular, and probably but a small minority of the population of either country is deeply interested in them.

It was very different, however, in ancient Greece, for there the Olympic and other national games were regarded as of the highest possible importance, and the victorious contestants were as highly honored as if they had commanded armies and won battles for the commonwealth. Poets of eminence sang their praises, public statues were erected in their honor, and they were popularly considered to have conferred everlasting distinction upon their families.

These games of ancient Greece were conducted with all the seriousness and solemnity befitting their semireligious character. During the month in which the Olympic games were held a truce was declared throughout the Grecian states and hostilities were suspended for the time being. People from the Greek colonies in Asia and in Italy flocked in thousands to witness the games, and contestants for honors in the national sports coveted the chaplet of olive leaves that rewarded the victors more eagerly than a belted knight aspired to the highest dignity of the peerage during the brightest period of the feudal times.

GREEK ATHLETE IN COSTUME.

Like all national games of the Greeks, the Olympic included no combats with any kind of weapons. Contestants were obliged to undergo a course of preparatory training and were required to take a solemn oath to contend fairly. A circumstance that must seem strange to us nowadays is that those entering for the games required to give proofs that they were of good moral character and of Hellenic birth or descent.

In a country where exercises calling into play man's strength, endurance, agility and skill were so highly thought of, and the national games were a species of religious cult, it was natural to suppose that physical beauty and perfection would attain their highest possible development. But the Greeks aimed at perfection, intellectual as well as physical, and a marked feature of the Olympic games was contests between poets and orators. The highest products of the human mind were distinctive of this period of Greek history, and the perfection of form of the Apollo Belvedere was fully equaled by the gymnasts who contested at the Olympic, Isthmian, Nemean and Pythian games held at recurring periods in various sections of the Hellenic community of states.

In marked contrast to the present mode of conducting sports the national games of the Greeks were open to all males, free of charge. There was nothing mercenary about these games, and the runner, wrestler, boxer or poet entered the lists without any hope of pecuniary reward. The Corbetts and Fitzsimmonses of those days contended for the honor of victory alone, and even if defeated and battered in the contest were regarded with the highest possible respect.

Before the olympic games were adopted as a chronological era (776 B. C.) they had long been features of the religious and social life of Greece. At first the festival was limited to a single day, every fourth year, and consisted of a simple match of runners in the stadium, which was about 600 feet long. In the fourteenth olympiad (B. C. 724) the double stadium for runners was introduced, and in the fifteenth the long course in which the stadium was traversed a number of times. In the eighteenth olympiad wrestling matches were added and also a complicated contest which included leaping, running, throwing the quoit, throwing the javelin and wrestling. This latter tested the physical endurance and skill of the contestants to the utmost, as the victor was obliged to win in each of its five parts.

From the seventy-seventh olympiad (B. C. 472) the duration of the games was extended from one to five days. At this period the games had become greatly extended in their scope and now included boxing, chariot racing, in which a distance of over five miles had to be covered; foot races, in which the runners wore heavy armor, and running matches between boys.

No women were allowed to be present at the games under penalty of death (probably owing to the fact that the contestants generally were naked), a single exception being made, however, in the case of the priestess of Demeter Chamyne, to whom a seat was assigned opposite the judges. But women were allowed to enter chariots for the races, and frequently did so. Many important literary works were first recited at these games, and painters and sculptors found abundant opportunities of displaying of their productions.

After the conquest of Greece by Rome Romans were permitted to compete at the Olympic games, and they largely maintained their popularity until finally abolished by the Christian emperor Theodosius, A. D. 394. In the Isthmian games, celebrated in Corinth, the Romans introduced their gladiatorial shows and fights of wild beasts. There were also contests in music and poetry, and the prize awarded to the successful competitors in any of the contests was a simple garland of pine leaves. The Pythian games, held at Delphi, and the Nemean, at Argolis, were conducted upon similar principles, excepting that archery was a feature in the latter. In the Nemean games the prize at first was a chaplet of olive leaves, but subsequently one of parsley was substituted. A fact that shows probably better than any other the importance attached to these games and their great popularity is that Philip, king of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, considered himself greatly honored when the Argives appointed him to the presidency of the Nemean games.

In no other country in the world did physical beauty and perfection attain so great a development as in ancient Greece, and nowhere else has the ideal of sports been so high. The beauty of face and form sculptured by Phidias and painted by Apelles and Protogenes were only reflexes of common attributes of their countrymen, and the intellectual superiority of the Greeks of the classic period is fully demonstrated by less perishable, if more fragile, materials than those produced by their artists.

It would be a matter to cause universal surprise were President McKinley to preside at a baseball game, or a football match between Yale and Princeton, or the Prince of Wales to act as president of the all England eleven, or the Rugby or Eaton football teams. In ancient Greece, however, such a circumstance would be accepted as a matter of course. Kings coveted the honor of presiding at the national games of Greece and not only so, but occasionally contended in the lists. Poets and sculptors, legislators and warriors participated in the sports and valued the simple badge of victory more than the highest honors of state or the greatest possible pecuniary reward.

Great as the Romans were they were no sportsmen in the true sense, and in no other country but Greece did they ever assume the character of a national cult. Bloodshed and cruelty characterized the sports of Rome generally until after the Greek conquest, when she adopted the games of the conquered nation, as she did their gods to add to the cosmopolitan collection in her well stocked pantheon. The pure sports of Greece, however, never became popular with the Roman people and the gladiatorial contests and fights of wild animals in the collection were the only public shows which could gratify a Roman audience. NEIL MACDONALD.

MIDWINTER SWIMMING.

A Cold Contest For a Coveted Championship.

Professor Donaldson won the recent midwinter championship swimming contest at Ulmer Park, in New York bay. Some of those entered for the race complained that they did not start because there was not ice enough floating about. It was a serious drawback to the success of the race that ice was absent, for nothing, they said, is more inspiring in midwinter swimming than frequent encounters with frozen lumps.

The spectators who lined the long pier generously overlooked the faults that the critics found and shivered in delicious appreciation of the contest. Dalton junior did not stop at growing purple. He congealed rapidly as Professor Donaldson splashed behind him, and his speed departed with a suddenness that put him last before a quarter of the 133 yards course was covered.

FEATURES OF MIDWINTER SWIMMING.

Professor Donaldson, smeared with fish oil and clad in a stars and stripes bathing suit, easily took the lead, and with all speed on drew away and won easily, yards ahead of Captain Dalton, second. Dalton junior got in some time later, his swimming stroke having been chilled to a wriggling motion that was not effective as to speed, though it seemed to indicate a frantic desire to get out of the swim.

Donaldson, winner in 2 minutes 16 seconds, emerged from the water shrinking visibly, but with his chest proudly out, and the warm and dry spectators cheered him lustily.

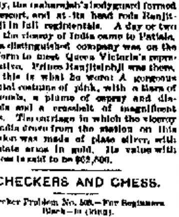
The depth where the men dived from the pier was just 8 feet 6 inches. Professor Donaldson declared that he had no idea the water was so shallow, and in proof of that he showed a badly cut hand and a wounded foot, both injuries having been received by striking the bottom.

A Gorgeous Cricketer.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, the Indian cricketer, has been appointed by the maharajah of Patiala to the honorary colonelcy of his bodyguard. When the lieutenant governor of the Punjab visited Patiala recently, the maharajah's bodyguard formed the escort, and at its head rode Ranjitsinhji in full regimentals. A day or two later the viceroy of India came to Patiala, and a distinguished company was on the platform to meet Queen Victoria's representative. Prince Ranjitsinhji was there, and this is what he wore: A gorgeous oriental costume of pink, with a tiara of diamonds, a plume of osprey and diamonds and a crosshilt of magnificent gems. The carriage in which the viceroy of India drove from the station on this occasion was made of plate silver, with the state arms in gold. Its value with harness is said to be $62,500.

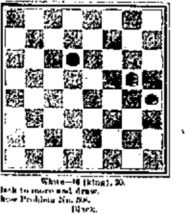
CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 508.—For Beginners.
Black—10 (king).



White—18 (king), 20.
Black to move and draw.

Chess Problem No. 508.
Black.



White.
White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker problem No. 507:

Black.	White.
1..15 to 17	1..14 to 9
2..16 to 19	2..6 to 10
3..19 to 28	3..10 to 19
4..28 to 32	4..[illegible]
5..17 to 22	5..[illegible]
6..22 to 26	6..9 to 6
7..26 to 30	7..6 to 2
8..30 to 26, and wins	

Chess problem No. 507:

White.	Black.
1..B to K Kt ch	1..K x B
2..K x B	2..K moves
3..Q mates	
If	
	1..K to B 5
2..Q to Q Kt 7 ch	2..K moves
3..Q x B mate	

Cycles For Different Weather.

"To indulge in and thoroughly enjoy the pastime of cycling the whole year through the cyclist," says one, "needs two machines—one for fair weather and one for dirty weather. We have always found it to pay to keep an old machine to which a pound or two of mud and a bit of rust is of no consequence."

WOMEN OF THE STAGE.

What the Fair Sex Has Done In Three Hundred Years.

EVELYN MILLARD AS LADY URSULA

European Singers Made or Marred by an American Tour—Marcella Sembrich and How She Became Great—Dramatic Small Talk.

It seems hard to realize that only 300 years ago the first woman stepped upon the dramatic stage, but such is a fact, for in pre-Shakespearean times beardless youths were put in petticoats and made to take all feminine parts. Her advent may or may not have been a misfortune, but certainly during those three centuries the emancipated woman actor has more than made up for lost time. Today we find her not only taking all female parts, but occasionally putting on male attire and nonchalantly filling the man's role.

EVELYN MILLARD AS LADY URSULA BARRINGTON.

The young lady—and a very charming young lady she is, too—who has set all London agog by her masquerading as a man in Anthony Hope's "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is Miss Evelyn Millard. The masquerading is done with such fascinating prettiness that London society is flocking to the Duke of York's theater to get a glimpse of this audaciously beautiful Lady Ursula. Miss Millard, by the way, is the talented daughter of the talented professor of elocution at the Royal academy and the Royal College of Music. So when she made her first appearance in 1891 she had already learned what most actresses require a ten years' provincial novitiate to acquire. Her most successful part prior to the advent of "Lady Ursula" was that of the young wife in Esmond's "The Wicked May." It is a piece of theatrical gossip that Anthony Hope actually wrote his play for Miss Millard. Even though this be untrue the fact remains that the leading role fits her as nicely as do the crimson silk knickerbockers in which she is marching on to theatrical success.

The American audience is not usually looked upon as the supreme authority in musical questions, but many a European singer has been either made or marred by an American tour. The latest figure in the operatic world to have the question of her musical sovereignty clinched and made fast for all time by an American appearance and New York approbation is Mme. Marcella Sembrich. Mme. Sembrich is singing for the present season at the Metropolitan, and of all the vocal luminaries that Manager Grau has clustered about him Mme. Sembrich has proved herself the most brilliant. In fact, hers is the one success of the year.

She is the daughter of Casimir Kochanski, a Galician violinist, who taught her piano playing when she was but 4 years old. At the age of 6 she was studying the violin, and at 12 she was earning her own living. Later she studied in Leopold and Vienna and in 1876 went to Milan for two years' hard work at voice culture. When she appeared in the Royal Opera at Dresden, she adopted her mother's maiden name of Sembrich. In 1880 she made a five year engagement with Ernest Gye, then manager of Covent Garden theater.

Mme. Sembrich is an absolute master of polished legato singing, while her interpretation of coloratura arias, such as "Semper Libera" in "Traviata," is marvelous in its incisive brilliancy and depth of musical tone. With a rich contralto voice she sings with perfect understanding, absolute beauty of tone and perfect sympathy. She is, in fact, in every way a great artist and quite deserves the flood of praise that is being poured upon her.

The divine Sarah is nothing if not "bluggy." Of late she has been electrifying the gay Parisians with her lugubrious performance of a quasi classical drama called "Medea." "Medea" is a gory, gruesome, grisly creation of Catulle Mendes, and in its blugginess Mme. Bernhardt revels. To begin at the beginning, Medea and her lover, Jason, decide to run away together. To retard her father's pursuit she offhandedly murders her little brother and strews liberal portions of his body along the road in her flight. Jason seems to find out Medea's slight indelicacy of feeling, for he deserts her to wed another. Medea thereupon presents the bride with a poisoned veil, and there is another death, with contortions. Then Medea slaughters her two children simply because she thought Jason wasn't enjoying life enough, and as she is about to be seized the god from the machine steps in and assists her to escape in a flying chariot. This sort of thing may suit Bernhardt and Paris, but I am afraid "Medea" would prove too sanguinary for our raw tastes.

When the small boy was questioned by his Sunday school teacher as to what great sin Cain had committed, he said he guessed it must have been putting "The Christian" on the stage. But now the redoubtable Mr. Caine has left us America is beginning to realize that this ultra modest Manxman has given us two plays, one of which was an open air farce, a sort of continuous performance for which no seats were sold. The climax of that performance was Mr. Caine's farewell interview, in which he expatiated on the American drama. Through his rose tinted platitudes percolated the sense of recent pecuniary successes. American theaters are beautifully managed! London audiences never applaud so sincerely and so warmly! American actors are unrivaled! We have possibilities of drama which when developed will obviate the importation (sic) of English dramatic missionaries to our shores!

All of this, of course, is gush, uttered in a not ingenious but quite ungrateful spirit of gratitude for favors received. All those persons who appreciate the exact condition of the theater in America and realize the Damocles sword that is hanging over the careless feast of the managers will realize the utter superficiality of Mr. Caine's valedictory. The American drama is today passing through its critical period. But amid all those influences that are tending to degrade and cheapen and vulgarize it there is a microscopic glimmer of better things in the success of such plays of pure literary and artistic value as "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Catherine." But, as for Mr. Caine, that was a beautifully pregnant sentiment of Bobbie Burns' that asked for the gift of self inspection with eyes not one's own.

There is no more enterprising personage than the theatrical press agent. His dreams of conquest are Napoleonic. If he cannot capture a newspaper office by his artillery of bad cigars, he builds him a second horse of Troy in the form of some pathetic little tale of his leading lady or the like and lets the unsuspecting besieged ones open their gates to it.

The latest example of how the wily press man has proved that in the bright lexicon of star booming there is no such word as "fail" is found in the capture of the more sedate New York papers by the agent of a certain actress who has won a great deal of notoriety by a disrobing act on the stage. Naturally enough, those papers pointed out that lingerie displays were not the highest art and declined to insert press notices of the lady in question. Now they are publishing her electrotyped autograph and her portraits double column wide. The business office was the vulnerable spot, for the portrait, in sooth, is accompanied by a signed indorsement of a simple and harmless cough medicine and is paid for at the usual advertising rates. In view of the lady's peculiar theatrical performance there is a certain appropriateness in her recommending a certain cure for all colds and coughs that result from exposure.

Now that Sir Henry Irving has disbanded his company and the word has gone forth that the veteran actor will walk the boards of the old Lyceum no more there are a number of critics of addulated instincts who are beginning to talk of "Irving's collapse." Because Mr. Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Forbes Robertson have stepped into the dramatic breach and made a number of hits the retired actor is relegated to a third place, and it is asked if Irving was ever a great actor. The king is dead; long live the king! But our day shall not see the transit of Irving. He has done too much for the English stage and too much for dramatic art to be swept airily aside by a London critic or two. No man has added more to the dignity of the theatrical profession. No man also has treated his fellow actors with greater kindliness. Since the day he first occupied the London theater that he has made famous the Lyceum company has been kept intact. To many of the old members salaries have been paid year in and year out, whether they were on duty or not. Whether the house was dark or crowded the ghost continued to walk. When Irving's knee, for instance, was injured at the beginning of the performances of "Richard III," the theater was kept open at an actual loss to its manager of more than £1,000 a week. His generosity and kindliness to old actors, to his fellow players and to those whom he knew in his early and less illustrious years have been the one remarkable trait of his character. Whatever else may be laid at his door, it can never be said that success and knighthood turned his head or caused him to forget for one moment those early ideals he worked out for himself when he was a struggling young actor in Edinburgh. ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

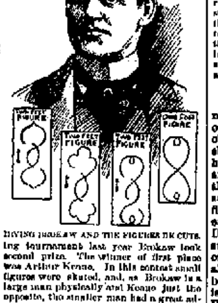
MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

FANCY SKATING.

Irving Brokaw Will Represent America at Vienna.

There is to be held at Vienna, Austria, in the latter part of January an international tournament to decide the skating championship of the world. Irving Brokaw, the famous Princeton athlete, who graduated from that institution in 1895, will represent America and try, if possible, to carry off the honors of the occasion for his native country. While at college Brokaw was noted for all around athletic work, but especially for his fast running.

Upon his graduation Brokaw became a law student and as a recreation took up fancy skating. His coaches were former champions George T. Phillips and Jim Story, and under their careful training Brokaw soon developed into an expert fancy skater. In the American figure skating tournament last year Brokaw took second prize. The winner of first place was Arthur Keane. In this contest small figures were skated, and, as Brokaw is a large man physically and Keane just the opposite, the smaller man had a great advantage over his antagonist. In the Vienna contest the figures will be larger, and Brokaw is considered to have a good chance of winning.



IRVING BROKAW AND THE FIGURES HE CUTS.

Brokaw is now spending all of his spare time in practicing new and fancy figures and perfecting the many figures at which he is now so expert. He is a member of the St. Nicholas club, and has the advantage of daily indoor skating. At Vienna, Russia, France, Sweden, Denmark and Great Britain will be represented by their speediest amateurs and the winner may well be declared champion of the world.

WHIST SEASON ACTIVE.

Peculiar Elusiveness of the American Trophy.

UNSETTLED WAR OF SYSTEMS.

Up to Date Appendages and Fads. Variety of Practice in Small Card Openings—Instances That Are Instructive.

Since leaving Boston on the 19th of November the American Whist league challenge trophy has been regarded as a hoodoo, because it has gone wandering on from week to week; and the winners have been unable to defend it against the next challengers. This chain of reverses was broken, however, Dec. 17, when the Albany Chess and Whist club scored its second consecutive victory. On Dec. 10 the team of this club won the cup in Philadelphia from the Philadelphia Whist club, which on the preceding Saturday had won it from the Buffalo Whist club in Buffalo. Both these teams in order to fill their engagements as challengers had to make long journeys that did them credit as enthusiastic and thoroughbred whisters. Next, on Dec. 17, the Walbrook Whist club of Baltimore was in line, and its representatives did not fail to travel all the way to Albany after the coveted emblem. The result of the match was heartbreaking for the visitors, for they lost by just one trick, 31 to 32, after a battle of the sorest sort. It's dollars to doughnuts that for the next six months every one of the Walbrook four will be kicking himself when he thinks how he might have saved that lonely little point.

Albany and Walbrook played quite different systems. Albany's game was of the strictest "book" type, straight American leads and the old fashioned trump echo and discard, while Walbrook practiced its peculiar trump showing leads with all the newfangled attachments, including the rotary discard. I don't believe "system" had much to do with the score. Walbrook's team contained no player of national reputation except the captain, Beverly W. Smith, whereas all the Albany four, Messrs. Rathbone, Muhlfelder, Snow and Lodge, are famous warriors, who for years have fought side by side with the cards.

On the same day with this match and in the same city there was a contest for the Brooklyn trophy of the American Whist league, representing the championship of whist associations auxiliary to the league. The opponents were the New York State Whist association, holding the trophy, and the New England Whist association, challenging. There were 24 men on each team. New England won by 83 tricks. Scanning the list of contestants on both sides, I am not surprised by the score. New England put the cream of her players in the field, but New York was unable to gather a really representative team.

So far as "systems" were concerned in this game, I can pick out different pairs on the New England side alone who played about all the varieties of system known—long suit and short suit, American leads and English leads, "straight," "modified," "common sense" and "Howell," each with up to date appendages and fads. Like the United States in the famous toast, I should say that modern whist is surely bounded on the east by primeval chaos and on the west by the day of judgment.

In the small card openings—that is, openings from combinations not headed by high sequences, which I have hitherto explained—there is even a greater variety of practice than in the high card initiatives. To the simple or logical leads, the American or number showing and the trump showing, which we have previously met in the high card category, we must add the several forms of opening that indicate all round strength (or weakness) or strength (or weakness) in the suit led. Every convention of this class is arbitrary save the first, and perhaps the small card lead of the short suit or common sense player, who believes, broadly speaking, that there is no use opening a long weak suit or a suit headed by a single honor, unless it is accompanied by sufficient trump strength and means of reentry to insure a reasonable probability of bringing it in. This principle being accepted, it follows that a small card lead means considerable trump or all around strength.

I take the most common varieties of small card openings in order:

11 (a). The lowest card of the suit led, indicating merely the longest or best suit in hand on long suit principles and nothing else. This is a logical opening. In general if a suit is such that it ought to be opened with a low card the natural card to lead is the lowest. For instance, from king, 10, 8, 5, 3, there is no reason outside of conventionalities why anything but the 3 should be led originally. Of course, so far as trick taking is concerned, the 5 would be as good, and the 8 might do no harm. The king, however, would be distinctly losing play, and the 10 not much better. There are cases, to be sure, when prudence might dictate the lead of a small card other than the lowest. From king, 10, 9, 8, 2, for example, the lead of the 8 instead of the 2 might prevent the trick from being won too cheaply by the adversaries in case partner is absolutely weak in the suit. Still, there is little chance of this, and the 2 is safe enough. From king, jack, 10, 9, 2 the 9 is certainly preferable to the 2, but this is practically a high card opening.

11 (b). The fourth best card of the suit led to show number in suit and also to assist the other players in determining when the suit is established. This is the American lead and an arbitrary convention. From king, 10, 8, 6, 3, the American lead is the 6. It is not unlikely that after the first round of the suit some other player (partner or adversary) may read the 3 in your hand and mark you for just five in suit. Regarding the larger cards and the establishment of the suit, the lead of the 6 indicates very little. From king, 10, 8, 6, 2 the fourth best, 6, is more significant. Indeed it may easily show up your exact holding on the first round.

11 (c). A low plain suit card of a size arbitrarily agreed upon in advance to indicate strength (or weakness) in trumps. For this purpose some players use the lowest card to show strength in trumps, others the penultimate, or fourth best, and still others the 2, 3 and 4, with perhaps the 5. It is all a matter of prior agreement between partners. The consideration of these varieties of the trump showing lead, together with other peculiar small card openings, I reserve for another article. E. C. HOWELL.

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March 8, 1897. Samuel Pitcher, M.D.

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No. 10 Toledo Accom. daily .... 9:10 a.m.
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily .... 1:53 p.m.
No. 24 Atlantic Express, ex. Sunday .... 7:40 p.m.
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arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 2:30 p.m.
Lv. Fort Wayne 3:10 p.m., arr. Findlay 5:35 p.m.
Arr. Toledo (via C. H. & D.) 8:50 p.m.
arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 8:50 p.m.
—WEST BOUND.—
Lv. Findlay 8:20 a.m., arr. Fort Wayne 11:05 a.m.
" Toledo (via C. H. & D.) arr. Ft. W. 11:05 a.m.
" Findlay 1:30 p.m., arr. Fort Wayne 4:12 p.m.
" Columbus (via T. & O. C.) arr. Ft. W. 4:12 p.m.
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No. 43 daily .... 4 15 p m
No. 171 Local Freight .... 6 00 a m
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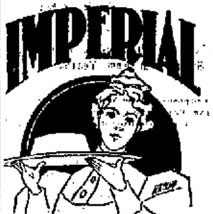
No. 42 arrives daily .... 11 40 a m
No. 44 (daily except Sunday) .... 10 25 p m
No. 172 Local Freight .... 1 40 p m



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AS THE YEARS GO BY

Dr. Talmage Preaches a Sermon Suitable to New Year's.

He Proposes a New Way of Measuring Earthly Existence—the Text "How Old Art Thou."

Washington, Jan. 1—(Copyright, 1898.)

Appropriate to the exit of one year and the entrance of another year are the practical suggestions which Dr. Talmage puts in this discourse, which propose a different mode of measuring time from that ordinarily employed; text, Genesis 47:8: "How old art thou?"

The Egyptian capital was the focus of the world's wealth. In ships and barges there had been brought to it from India frankincense and cinnamon and ivory and diamonds; from the north marble and iron; from Syria, purple and silk; from Greece, some of the finest horses of the world and some of the most brilliant chariots, and from all the earth that which could best please the eye and charm the ear and gratify the taste. There were temples aflame with red sandstone, entered by the gateways that were guarded by pillars bewildering with hieroglyphics and wound with brazen serpents and adorned with winged creatures—their eyes and beaks and pinions glittering with precious stones. There were marble columns blooming into white flower beds. There were stone pillars, at the top bursting into the shape of the lotus when in full bloom.

Along the avenues, lined with sphinx and fane and obelisk there were princes who came in gorgeously upholstered palanquins, carried by servants in scarlet or elsewhere drawn by vehicles, the snow white horses, golden bitted and six abreast, dashing at full run. On the floors of mosaic the glories of Pharaoh were spelled out in letters of porphyry and beryl and flame. There were ornaments twisted from the wood of tamarisk, embossed with silver breaking into foam. There were footstools made out of a single precious stone. There were beds fashioned out of a crouched lion in bronze. There were chairs spotted with the sleek hides of leopards. There were sofas footed with the claws of wild beasts and armed with the beaks of birds. As you stand on the level beach of the sea on a summer day and look either way, and there are miles of breakers, white with the ocean foam, dashing shoreward, so it seemed as if the sea of the world's pomp and wealth in the Egyptian capital for miles and miles flung itself up into white breakers of marble temple, mausoleum and obelisk.

It was to this capital and the palace of Pharaoh that Jacob, the plain shepherd, came to meet his son Joseph, who had become prime minister, in the royal apartment. Pharaoh and Jacob met, dignity and rusticity, the gracefulness of the court and the plain manners of the field. The king, wanting to make the old countryman at ease and seeing how white his beard is and how feeble his step, looks familiarly into his face and says to the aged man: "How old art thou?"

Last night the gate of eternity opened to let in, amid the great throng of departed centuries, the soul of the dying year. Under the twelfth stroke of the brazen hammer of the city clock the patriarch fell dead, and the stars of the night were the funeral torches. It is most fortunate that on this road of life there are so many milestones, on which we can read just how fast we are going toward the journey's end. I feel that it is not an inappropriate question that I ask to-day when I look into your faces and say, as Pharaoh did to Jacob, the patriarch: "How old art thou?"

People who are truthful on every other subject lie about their ages, so that I do not solicit from you any literal response to the question I have asked. I would put no one under temptation; but I simply want this morning to see by what rod it is we are measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. There is a right way and a wrong way of measuring a door, or a wall, or an arch, or a tower, and so there is a right way and a wrong way of measuring our earthly existence. It is with reference to this higher meaning that I confront you this morning with the stupendous question of the text, and ask: "How old art thou?"

There are many who estimate their life by mere worldly gratification. When Lord Dundas was wished a happy new year, he said: "It will have to be a happier year than the past, for I hadn't one happy moment in all the 12 months that have gone." But that has not been the experience of most of us. We have found that though the world is blasted with sin it is a very bright and beautiful place to reside in. We have had joys innumerable. There is no hostility between the Gospel and the merriments and the festivities of life. I do not think that we fully enough appreciate the worldly pleasures God gives us. When you recount your enjoyments, you do not go far enough back. Why do you not go back to the time when you were an infant in your mother's arms, looking up into the Heaven of her smile; to those days when you filled the house with the uproar of boisterous merriment; when you shouted as you pitched the ball on the playground; when, on the cold, sharp winter night, muffled up, on skates you shot over the resounding ice of the pond? Have you forgotten all those good days that the Lord gave you? Were you never a boy? Were you never a girl? Between those times and this how many mercies the Lord has bestowed upon you! How many joys have breathed up to you from the flowers and shone down to you from the stars, and chanted to you with the voice of soaring bird and tumbling cascade and booming sea and thunders that with bayonets of fire charged down the mountain side! Joy! Joy! Joy! If there is anyone who has a right to the enjoyments of the world it is the Christian, for God has given him a lease of everything in the promise: "All are yours." But I have to tell you that a man who estimates his life on earth by mere worldly gratification is a most unwise man. Our life is not to be a game of chess. It is not a dance in lighted hall, to quick music. It is not the froth of an ale pitcher. It is not the settlings of a wine cup. It is not a banquet, with intoxication and roistering. It is the first step on a ladder that mounts into the skies, or the first step on a road that plunges into a horrible abyss. "How old art thou?" Toward what destiny are you tending, and how fast are you getting on toward it?

Again, I remark that there are many who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and misfortunes. Through a great many of your lives the plowshare hath gone very deep, turning up a terrible furrow. You have been betrayed and misrepresented and set upon and slapped of impertinence and pounded of misfortune. The brightest life must have its shadows and the smoothest path its thorns. On the happiest brood the hawk pounces. No escape from trouble of some kind. While glorious John Milton was losing his eyesight he heard that Salmasius was glad of it. While Sheridan's comedy was being enacted in Drury Lane theater, London, an enemy sat growling at it in the stage box. While Bishop Cooper was surrounded by the favor of learned men, his wife took his lexicon manuscript, the result of a long life of anxiety and toil, and threw it into the fire. Misfortune, trial, vexation for almost everyone. Pope, applauded of all the world, has a stoop in the shoulder that annoys him so much that he has a tunnel dug so that he may go unobserved from garden to grotto and from grotto to garden. Cano, the famous Spanish artist, is disgusted with the crucifix that the priest holds before him because it is such a poor specimen of sculpture. And so, sometimes through taste and sometimes through learned menace and sometimes through physical distresses—aye, in 10,000 ways—troubles come to harass and annoy.

And yet it is unfair to measure a man's life by his misfortunes, because where there is one stalk of nightshade there are 50 marigolds and harebells; where there is one cloud thunder charged there are hundreds that stray across the heavens, the glory of land and sky asleep in their bosom. Because death came and took your child away, did you immediately forget all the five years, or the ten years, or the 15 years, in which she came every night for a kiss, all the tones of your heart pealing forth at the sound of her voice or the soft touch of her hand? Because in some financial Euroclydon your fortune went into the breakers, did you forget all those years in which the luxuries and extravagances of life showered on your path? Alas, that is an unwise man, an ungrateful man, an unfair man, an unphilosophic man, and, most of all, an un-Christian man, who measures his life on earth by groans and tears and dyspeptic fit and abuse and scorn and terror and neuralgic thrust.

Again, I remark that there are many people who estimate their life on earth by the amount of money they have accumulated. They say: "The year 1866, or 1870, or 1898, was wasted." Why? "Made no money." Now, it is all cant and insincerity to talk against money, as though it had no value. It may represent refinement and education and 10,000 blessed surroundings. It is the spreading of the table that feeds the children's hunger. It is the lighting of the furnace that keeps you warm. It is the making of the bed on which you rest from care and anxiety.

But while all this is so, he who uses money or thinks of money as anything but a means to an end will find out his mistake when the glittering treasures slip out of his nerveless grasp and he goes out of this world without a shilling of money or a certificate of stock. He might better have been the Christian porter that opened his gate, or the begrimed workman who last night heaved the coal into his cellar. Bonds and mortgages and leases have their use, but they make a poor yardstick with which to measure life. "They that boast themselves in their wealth and trust in the multitude of their riches, none of them can, by any means, redeem his brother or give to God a ransom for him that he should not see corruption."

It is not sinful egotism for a Christian man to say: "I am purer than I used to be. I am more consecrated to Christ than I used to be. I have got over a great many of the bad habits in which I used to indulge. I am a great deal better man than I used to be." There is no sinful egotism in that. It is not base egotism for a soldier to say: "I know more about military tactics than I used to before I took a musket in my hand and learned to 'present arms,' and when I was a pest to the drill officer." It is not base egotism for a sailor to say: "I know better how to clew down the mizzen topsail than I used to before I had ever seen a ship." And there is no sinful egotism when a Christian man, fighting the battles of the Lord, or, if you will have it, voyaging toward a haven of eternal rest, says: "I know more about spiritual tactics and about voyaging toward Heaven than I used to."

Why, there are those in this presence who have measured lances with many a foe and unhorsed it! There are Christian men here who have become swarthy by hammering at the forge of calamity. They stand on an entirely different plane of character from that which they once occupied. They are measuring their life on earth by golden-gated Sabbaths, by pentecostal prayer meeting, by communion tables, by baptismal fonts, by hallelujahs in the temple. They have stood on Sinai and heard it thunder. They have stood on Pisgah and looked over into the promised land. They have stood on Calvary and seen the cross bleed. They can, like Paul, the apostle, write of their heaviest troubles "light," and "but for a moment." The darkest night their soul is irradiated, as was the night over Bethlehem, by the faces of those who have come to proclaim glory and good cheer. They are only waiting for the gate to open and the chains to fall off and the glory to begin.

I remark again, there are many—and I wish there were more—who are estimating life by the good they can do.

John Bradford said he counted that day nothing at all in which he had not, by pen or tongue, done some good. If a man begin right, I cannot tell how many tears he may wipe away, how many burdens he may lift, how many orphans he may comfort, how many outcasts he may reclaim. There have been men who have given their whole life in the right direction, concentrating all their wit and ingenuity and mental acumen and physical force and enthusiasm for Christ. They climbed the mountain and delved into the mine and crossed the sea and dropped at last into martyrs' graves waiting for the resurrection of the just. They measured their lives by the chains they broke off, by the garments they put upon nakedness, by the miles they traveled to alleviate every kind of suffering. They felt in the thrill of every nerve, in the motion of every muscle, in every throb of their heart, in every respiration of their lungs the magnificent truth, "No man liveth unto himself." They went through cold and through heat, foot blistered, cheek smitten, back scourged, tempest lashed, to do their whole duty. That is the way they measured life—by the amount of good they could do.

Do you want to know how old Luther was; how old Richard Baxter was; how old Philip Doddridge was? Why, you cannot calculate the length of their lives by any human arithmetic! Add to their lives 10,000 times 10,000 years and you have not expressed it—what they have lived or will live. Oh, what a standard that is to measure a man's life by! There are those in this house who think they have only lived 30 years. They will have lived 1,000—they have lived 1,000. There are those who think they are 50 years of age. They have not even entered upon their infancy, for one must become a babe in Christ to begin at all.

Now, I do not know what your advantages or disadvantages are; I do not know what your tact or talent is; I do not know what may be the fascination of your manners or the repulsiveness of them; but I know this—there is for you, my hearer, a field to cultivate, a harvest to reap, a tear to wipe away, a soul to save. If you have worldly means, consecrate them to Christ. If you have eloquence, use it on the side that Paul and Wilberforce used theirs. If you have learning, put it all into the poor box of the world's suffering. But if you have none of these—neither wealth, nor eloquence, nor learning—you, at any rate, have a smile with which you can encourage the disheartened; a frown with which you may blast injustice; a voice with which you may call the wanderer back to God. "Oh," you say, "that is a very sanctimonious view of life!" It is not. It is the only bright view of life, and it is the only bright view of death. Contrast the death scene of a man who has measured life by the worldly standard with the death scene of a man who has measured life by the Christian standard. Quin, the actor, in his last moments, said: "I hope this tragic scene will soon be over, and I hope to keep my dignity to the last. Malesherbes said in his last moments to the confessor: "Hold your tongue! Your miserable style puts me out of conceit with Heaven." Lord Chesterfield in his last moments, when he ought to have been praying for his soul, bothered himself about the proprieties of the sickroom and said: "Give Dayboles a chair." Godfrey Kneller spent his last hours on earth in drawing a diagram of his own monument.

Compare the silly and horrible departure of such men with the seraphic glow on the face of Edward Payson, as he said in his last moment: "The breezes of Heaven fan me. I float in a sea of glory." Or with Paul, the apostle, who said in his last hour: "I am now ready to be offered up, and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought the good fight, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me." Or compare it with the Christian deathbed that you witnessed in your own household. Oh, my friends, this world is a false god! It will consume you with the blaze in which it accepts your sacrifice, while the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, and when the thrones have fallen and the monuments have crumbled and the world has perished they shall banquet with the conquerors of earth and the hierarchs of Heaven.

This is a good day in which to begin a new style of measurement. How old art thou? You see the Christian way of measuring life and the worldly way of measuring it. I leave it to you to say which is the wisest and best way. The wheel of time has turned very swiftly, and it has hurled us on. The old year has gone. The new year has come. For what you and I have been launched upon it God only knows. Now let me ask you all, have you made any preparation for the future? You have made preparation for time, my dear brother; have you made any preparation for eternity? Do you wonder that when that man on the Hudson river, in indignation tore up the tract which was handed to him and just one word landed on his coat sleeve—the rest of the tract being pitched into the river—that one word aroused his soul? It was that one word, so long, so broad, so high, so deep—"eternity!" A dying woman in her last moments said: "Call it back." They said: "What do you want?" "Time," she said: "call it back!" Oh, it cannot be called back! We might lose our fortunes and call them back, we might lose our health and perhaps recover it, we might lose our good name and get that back, but time gone is gone forever.

Some of you during the past year made preparation for eternity, and it makes no difference to you really, as to the matter of safety, whether you go now or go some other year—whether this year or the next year. Both your feet on the rock, the waves may dash around you. You can say: "God is our refuge and strength—a very present help." You are on the rock, and you may defy all earth and hell to overthrow you. I congratulate you. I give you great joy. It is a happy new year to you.

I can see no sorrow at all in the fact that our years are going. You hear some people say: "I wish I could go back again to boyhood." I would not want to go back again to boyhood. I am afraid I might make a worse life out of it than I have made. You could not afford to go back to boyhood if it were possible. You might do a great deal worse than you have done. The past is gone! Look out for the future! To all Christians it is a time of gladness. I am glad the years are going. You are coming on nearer home. Let your countenance light up with the thought. Nearer home!

Now, when one can sooner get to the center of things, is he not to be congratulated? Who wants to be always in the freshman class? We study God in this world by the Biblical photograph of Him; but we all know we can in five minutes of interview with a friend get a more accurate idea of Him than we can by studying Him 50 years through pictures or words. The little child that died at six months of age knows more of God than all Andover and all Princeton and all New Brunswick.

Does not our common sense teach us that it is better to be at the center than to be clear out on the rim of the wheel, holding nervously fast to the tire lest we be suddenly hurled into light and eternal felicity? Through all kinds of optical instruments trying to peer in through the cracks and the keyholes of Heaven—afraid that both doors of the celestial mansion will be swung wide open before our entranced vision—rushing about among the apothecary shops of this world, wondering if this is good for rheumatism, and that is good for neuralgia, and something else is good for a bad cough, lest we be suddenly ushered into a land of everlasting health where the inhabitant never says: "I am sick."

In 1835 the French resolved that at Ghent they would have a kind of musical demonstration that had never been heard of. It would be made up of the chimes of bells and the discharge of cannon. The experiment was a perfect success. What with the ringing of the bells and the report of the ordnance, the city trembled, and the hills shook with the triumphal march that was as strange as it was overwhelming. With a most glorious accompaniment will God's dear children go into their high residence when the trumpets shall sound and the last day has come. At the signal given, the bells of the towers, and of the lighthouses, and of the cities will strike their sweetness into a last chime that shall ring into the heavens and float off upon the sea, joined by the boom of bursting mine and magazine, augmented by all the cathedral towers of Heaven—the harmonies of earth and the symphonies of the celestial realm making up one great triumphal march, fit to celebrate the ascent of the redeemed to where they shall shine as the stars forever and ever.

WHISKY DID IT.

Real Cause of the Trouble with the Indians at Leach Lake, Minn.

The sale of liquor to the Indians is responsible for the massacre at Leach Lake. It was the occasion of it, as the drunken Indians first made trouble which required the intervention of the law in arresting Indians for selling liquor to Indians, and then the cause of it, since the further debauchery of the red men fired the hearts to resistance and murder.

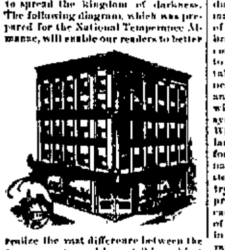
The prohibition of the sale of liquor to Indians, and by Indians in this instance, is imposed by white men who at other times themselves violate the law when they seek to drive an oppressive bargain with some Indian whose craving thirst tempts him to any sacrifice or price if he can but secure drink. That prohibition is looked upon by the Indian as a device to discriminate against him, particularly when he sees the white man drinking himself into the gutter without let or hindrance.

As clear and simple as the problem is to others, the Indian cannot understand why society permits white men to sell their fellows all the whisky they wish, but makes the traffic unlawful and criminal on an Indian reservation. The Indians involved in the recent uprising say that they have seen whisky sold without limit in Duluth and elsewhere, where white men drink it in public as openly as they eat food. They do not condemn that sale and consumption, but they do most earnestly demur when the discrimination compels the Indian to thirst. They cannot see why the Indian is prohibited from selling the "firewater," or why the traffic is treated as a crime on or near to his reservation.—National Temperance Advocate.

CHRIST OR BACCHUS.

A Billion Dollars Spent for Rum and Only $5,500,000 for Missions.

America's drink bill for 1897 was, in round numbers, $1,000,000,000, while during the same period the amount given to foreign missions by all religious denominations was the almost insignificant sum of $5,500,000. Five and a half millions given to advance the Kingdom of Christ, $1,000,000,000 given to spread the Kingdom of darkness. The following diagram, which was prepared for the National Temperance Almanac, will enable our readers to better realize the vast difference between the two amounts, and is a striking object lesson to every Christian church in the land!



The comparative sizes of the mission church and the saloon show the relative amounts spent on missions and strong drink.—National Temperance Advocate.

AN INTERESTING TEST.

The Power of Resistance in the Rabbit When Sober and in the Rabbit When Drunk.

Dr. Thomas, of Strasburg, published some years ago the results of giving rabbits alcohol and then inoculating them with comma bacilli. He found that the quantity required to kill an alcoholic rabbit was one-sixth of that necessary to finish a sober rabbit. In what manner the bactericidal resistance of the blood was lessened naturally led Dr. Thomas to undertake some experiments to determine the action of narcotics upon the constituents of the blood. These he has lately published in the Archiv fur Experimentelle Pathologie of March 17, 1898.

In acute alcoholic intoxication the alkalescence of the blood was reduced in some cases one-half. It seems, therefore, that during alcohol narcosis there is an acid which supplants to a greater or lesser extent the CO_2. The author believes it to be a volatile fatty acid; its exact nature he could not determine. In some cases the red blood-corpuscles were diminished, but this was not a constant factor. After subcutaneous injections of ether, morphine and chloroform the amount of oxygen in the blood was lessened, but the CO_2 and alkalescence remained very little unchanged. After inhalation of ether the CO_2 was increased, the oxygen lessened and the alkalescence not changed; while the number of red blood corpuscles was apparently doubled. The explanation is that the supply of air was shut off by the inhalation mask and the arterial blood became venous and thickened in character.—Medical Age.

A Whisky Drummer.

A whisky drummer, who has sold the liquid damnation for 25 years past, stood in the Globe hotel the other day and made a speech that ought to make every temperance man shake hands with himself. He said:

"In this section of the country the sale of whisky is decreasing every year. We sell less and less of it with each succeeding year. People have quit drinking. It is no longer considered in good form to swill it. A drunken man is a disgrace. A tippler cannot hold a job anywhere that is respectable and progressive. The railroads won't have him, neither will anybody else. The sentiment is getting stronger against it all the time. The teacher, the preacher and the paper are all creating sentiment against hard drinking. In 20 years from now the whisky problem will have solved itself. Beer, soda water, lemonade, milk shake and other light beverages have crowded it out of the saloon and the drug store into the medicine chest of the doctor."—Centralia Courier.

A Brewer's $1,000 Horse Blankets.

A St. Louis (Mo.) brewer covers his horses with blankets costing $1,000 apiece. Many of his customers sleep on sawdust beds at a cost of a nickel, begged from passing citizens. Many of his patrons are in jail, their efforts to keep up the revenue of the country and buy $1,000 horse blankets for him having been too much for them and they were obliged to steal, or forge, or committed violence whilst drunk.—Backbone.

SECRET ALCOHOLIC DRINKING.

Impossible to Conceal the Habit from the Observing—Sure to Come Out.

There is a large number of secret drinkers, both men and women, who delude themselves with the idea that no one is aware of their addiction. Yet it is practically impossible to use spirits in any form for any length of time without betraying this fact. It may be possible to deceive associates and friends for a time, and explain the slight defects of thought and act as due to some other causes, but critical eyes soon see through the mask.

The secret drinker soon shows defects of memory and want of attention. He does not follow any connected line of thought; the mind moves from one topic to another rapidly and without reason or connection. He repeats both in thought and act, as if he was not aware of what he had said or done, or had fears that he had mistaken the work. Or he becomes dogmatic and assertive in both act and thought, his mental operations are more feeble, with hesitating or bolder and more incautious. There are changes in both the form and activities of life. The old ambitions, tastes and accustomed ways of everyday life suffer a change, like the first shadows of approaching twilight, dim and misty, but more and more prominent.

Some of these subtle changes have come to me to determine. A most exemplary woman became irritable and untruthful in small matters. She was using spirits in secret and this was the sign. Another woman grew melancholy and suspicious of wrongs by others. A third woman became ambitious to go into society, and used unusual efforts to accomplish this. A fourth woman became profoundly religious, and wanted to spend all her time in church and prayer meeting. In all these cases this unusual conduct and change of thought was due to spirits taken secretly. A noted clergyman began to repeat suddenly in prayers and sermon, and grew very angry when his attention was called to it. He was a secret, midnight drinker. Another reserved and very dignified minister suddenly put off his reserve and became an emotional, crying evangelist, praying and weeping with everyone. He was found to be a secret ginger drinker. I was called to see a noted temperance lecturer, whose growing egotism and grasping dishonesty and prevarication indicated some mental disease. After a time he was found to be a user of bitters which contained 20 per cent. of alcohol. The removal of this was followed by recovery.

Of course these obscure changes of conduct and thought are not always due to the secret use of spirits, but it may be considered a marked symptom of some rapid changes going on in the brain. When we cannot discover any common usual causes it is always wise to look for spirits or drugs secretly taken, as responsible. It is true in nearly all cases, that loss of memory and power of attention to any one topic, with emotional changes, are common symptoms in alcohol and drug takers. With it is associated a coarseness of language and manner unobserved before. Want of attention to the ordinary courtesies of life, a loss of high standards of honor and regard for truth, carelessness of dress and the proprieties of society are other significant symptoms. Alcohol is a paralyzer of all the higher functions of the mind, in some cases going on slowly, in others rapidly. But in all instances obscuring, lowering and deranging the judgment and memory and literally throwing the man out of harmony with himself and surroundings.

The secret drinker is no doubt injured in the same way as others, and his foolish efforts to conceal this act, intensifies the injury, which after a time breaks out in some unexpected form ending fatally. The sudden, unexpected death of persons previously supposed to be well, have in many cases revealed the fact of secret spirit drinking of many years' duration, with destruction of vitality and general decadence. Life insurance companies are often aware of this fact, and appeal to me for help, but it is exceedingly difficult to convict or prove secret drinking in a man with a large insurance, and more difficult after death to bring out this fact. The law in these cases will seldom allow presumptive evidence, it must be direct and positive of the use of spirits. I am sure that unmistakable insanity is present in some cases, seen in the unusual cunning and wise calculation to procure spirits and conceal its effects.

I am also convinced that the use of bitters at first is responsible for much of the secret drinking. The bitters create a demand for alcohol or opium and then its use is continued secretly. Secret drinkers are keeping alive smouldering fires which never die out, but go on charring and breaking down, until sudden and final collapse ends all. —T. D. Crothers, M. D., in Union Signal.

GLEANINGS.

As many as 111,000,000 bottles of champagne are stored in the vaults of French producers. They represent a cost price of $50,000,000.

Every dollar expended for liquors as a beverage comes out of the landlord, grocer, baker, tailor, butcher and others who pursue an honest calling.—Hon. H. H. Faxon.

Young people of America, remember the charge delivered to Timothy: "Let no man despise thy youth." Make yourself felt. This is your day of opportunity.—Junior Tidings.

It is said that there are about 10,000 saloons in the Republic of Guatemala, one saloon to 62 inhabitants. Is it any wonder that revolutions down there are matters of almost daily occurrence?—The People.

When two drunken women, of the baser sort engaged in a saloon fight, and one threw a burning lamp at the other, and a half million fire followed as a result, it would seem as if Dawson, Alaska, learned a big lesson at bitter cost. But the fire of the saloon is every week more costly in every large town, and the business men don't complain.—The Facts.

Liquor Ads. Excluded.

The acting president and faculty of the University of Rochester have taken a decided stand against liquor advertisements in the college periodicals. From now on if any issue of any one of the college periodicals contains a liquor advertisement, no matter how obscure it may be, that issue will be squelched, and the student responsible for it will be disciplined. Some of the college boys do not take kindly to the idea, for they think it is an infringement on their rights.

Poor Financiering.

If our government should receive from some foreign power the sum of $150,000,000, and therefor grant the privilege of devastating a section of our country to the extent of $1,000,000,000, would you consider it a shrewd business transaction? That is what we are doing every year in relation to the liquor traffic. Poor financiering.—Indiana Issue.

THE TWO LIVES.

What think you of the larger life, my friend—
The life beyond the vague brief life of earth,
Into whose home we have our second birth,
And toward whose mystic shores all mortals tend?
Lightly I answered: "Of the ways I wend
I can but speak; it were of little worth
To check with cheerless thoughts my present mirth—
Haply this known life is life's ultimate end."

Later, when day's last western flash retires,
When dews and dimness and dreams descend,
And nought of dissonance the silence mars—
Above the regions of inscrutable night
I see the inextinguishable fires
Of hosts of incommunicable stars.
—A. T. Schuman, in N. Y. Observer.

TWO ROOF STORIES.

God Gives the Increase to Every Effort Put Forth in His Name.

Here are two strange roof stories for the children: they have at least the merit of being true:

The Cincinnatian vouches for the first. The children in a farmhouse in northern Germany two summers ago found that a stork was going to build its nest on their roof. They had been told that this was a sign of good luck, so they fed the stork all summer until it grew quite tame.

When autumn came, knowing that the stork would leave them, they wrote a letter setting forth their pet's virtues and cleverness, telling how dear it was to them and begging the people to whom it came, in whatever far country, to be kind to it. They all signed their names and tied the letter under the bird's wing.

Winter passed and spring came, and one bright morning there stood the stork again upon the roof! And under its wing was tied another letter. It was from a missionary in Africa, to whose house the stork had come. He said he was sure that the children who had been kind to a bird would be sorry for the black children among whom he lived, whom a famine and fever had brought into sore want, and that they would help him to save them.

The next letter that the children wrote went to Africa by mail and carried friendly words and substantial help from them and their friends. So it was that the poor dumb stork did God's work.

The other story was told 20 years ago by a venerable minister, then in charge of the home missions of the Presbyterian church in this country. Lunching one day with a friend in New York, he told of the hardships borne in winter by certain missionaries to the Indians in the far west.

Two children at the table listened eagerly, and consulted when they were alone as to how they could earn money to help these poorly-clothed and half-starved men. They lived in the fourth story of an apartment house. "If we were in the country," said the girl, "we could raise cows and sheep. But here—"

The boy's eyes flashed. "Here we can raise chickens—on the roof!"

The fenced-in roof was already their playground. They bought in the market their "stock" of two or three fowls, fed them well and soon had fresh-laid eggs to sell to the other tenants in the house for their breakfasts. When summer was over they brought their small earnings to their old friend in a tiny purse.

As the clergyman made his rounds among the wealthy churches of the country he told the story of the poor workers for Christ in the west and of the work of the children upon the roof. The story of "that little purse brought in thousands of dollars to our Indian mission," he said.

If the seed be good, no matter whether it be Paul or a child who plants it, God, the giver of all good, will give the increase.—Youth's Companion.

DEFINITIONS OF FAITH.

Several Good Ones Compiled by the Ram's Horn in a Symposium on the Subject.

Faith—Belief in action. The link that binds the soul of man to God. The Rock on which Christians build their hope for eternity. Fountain of life. Wings of the soul.—Grace B. Toll.

Faith is the real sense of the soul.—Richard Noble.

Faith is belief that leads to action.—Mrs. William H. Miller.

Faith is the life and soul of genuine Christian religion.—Fred Carl.

Faith is that God-given power which enables its possessor to take God at His word.—Maude P. Johnson.

Faith is that quality that spurs on our lagging energies, overcomes obstacles and conquers fate.—W. G. Rich.

Faith is that act of the mind by which the individual accepts, hopes and trusts in the seen and unseen, unknown, invisible and unsearchable.—W. H. Riser.

Sweetness of Disposition.

It does not make any difference how much you are misunderstood, unappreciated, abused or robbed, there is one result you cannot afford to let these unhappy experiences work in you; you cannot afford to let them make you cynical, sour in disposition and uncharitable in your judgments. When the milk of human kindness in you curdles you are alienated from God and man; your capacity of doing good and of making your life a blessing is fatally decimated. There are few possessions so precious as sweetness of disposition. But sweetness of disposition does not imply that you let others impose on you, trample on you, and run over you. On the contrary, this trait never appears to better advantage than when you are called upon to call a halt to some injustice or to take your stand against some unrighteousness. A sour-hearted reformer is intolerable. In the great picture of Michael Slaying the Dragon there is a serene light in the angel's face. He has passed through a fearful struggle, but it has not embittered him. His sweetness of disposition will not lead him to sheath his sword or take his foot from the dragon's neck, but he will do his duty without ceasing to be an angel of light.—Boston Watchman.

Our Ideas.

There are few things that are as we would like to have them. There is not much established that we should not move an amendment to if Providence could be coaxed to seconding the motion.—Dr. McElveen.

Discipline.

We must all be disciplined in knowledge; we must be able to resist attacks on the truths of religion and the principles of morality.—Archbishop Riordan.

CHRISTIAN ALTRUISM.

We Belong to a Great Brotherhood and Owe a Duty to Our Fellow-Men.

There has come into our modern vocabulary this word "altruism," which is used by some as a new Gospel or as a substitute for the Gospel. It may be defined as a "kind regard for others," "doing good to others," "a devotion to the welfare of humanity." And yet this altruism is in its truest and best sense nothing more than the law of Christ, illustrated and proved by His own life and death. The Gospel altruism has such exhortations as these: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ." "Let no man seek his own, but each his brother's wealth." "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

Dr. Boardman, of Philadelphia, in one of his discourses introduced two new words marking these principles, "Ism" and "otherism"—the I principle and the other principle. In the first class he places the anarchist, the assassin, the drunkard, the epicurean, the libertine and the monopolist. Here, also, we may find the office seeker, the partisan, the sectarian, the usurer, the saloon keeper and the gambler. In general we may add that this is the principle of every man who in any manner seeks an advantage over his fellows, or passes by with indifference the necessities of humanity. On the other hand, the "other" principle, the principle of love, cares for and seeks the good of others, and embraces all who are seeking to follow in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, and who show out His spirit.

This is the principle which builds our hospitals, which gives bread to the hungry, which instructs the ignorant, which lifts up the fallen, which works for the salvation of the lost. It is the Gospel of Jesus Christ which is working to bring forward the golden age, when there shall be in truth one great brotherhood, and none shall hurt or destroy in all the earth. This law of love covers the whole ground of human necessities, material, social, moral and spiritual.

We are all in the highest and best sense our brother's keeper. If love were busy merely in the prevention of evil, we should be saved the necessity of especial effort in its deliverance. More than this, there must be positive ministrations, so that by well adjusted lives and examples and deeds this principle shall be kept in action. It is a sad fact that one man may destroy another by a false use of his own liberty. Even an example may have the power of death in it.

Some one has written:

"May every soul that touches mine,
Be it the slightest contact,
Get therefrom some good,
Some little grace, some kindly thought,
One aspiration yet unfelt,
One bit of courage for the darkening sky,
One gleam of faith
To brave the thickening ills of life,
One glimpse of brighter skies
Beyond the gathering mists,
To make the life worth while,
And Heaven a surer heritage."

Apply this principle, and it would regulate our words, our dress, our reading, our recreations, our business, our behavior.

President Lincoln said after his second election: "I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom."

Some one has given this as a definition of a gentleman: "One who never willingly hurts the feelings of another." This is one phase of love, but we must remember that there is much more than this in a true life, and that is the doing of positive good, the greatest possible good to everyone, whenever the opportunity is given.

Do any hearts beat faster,
Do any faces brighten,
To hear your footstep on the stair,
To meet you, greet you anywhere?
Are you so like your Master,
Dark shadows to enlighten?
Are any happier to-day
Through words that they have heard you say?
Life were not worth living
If no one were the better,
"For having met you on the way,
And known the sunshine of your stay."

Under God as Supreme Ruler, under Christ, our Saviour, under both law and Gospel, under natural as well as spiritual impulse, we owe everyone love, positive, practical love, and if we fail in this payment God will hold us to the account. All the opportunities for doing good to the bodies and souls of our fellow men are at our doors as well as far away, and he is our neighbor whom we can reach. Ignorance will not be reckoned for innocence. The great Father of all, and the keeper of all, will one day ask: "What have you done for others? Where is thy brother?"

It is not enough that we do not strike our brother down, but we must help him up, however he fell. Our standard is Christ, who loved even to self-sacrifice. "If thou forbear to deliver, if thou sayest: 'Behold, we knew it not,' will not God require it?"

The subject shows us a community of interest, that we belong to a great brotherhood, and we have great responsibility. The highest altruistic principle began on the cross of Calvary, where the blessed Christ carried in His heart the sin of the world. "If Christianity fails, there can be no other force nor agency by which to save the world." In the Isle of Man there stands a tower having a sad history, the place in which one of the best governors of the island came to his death for alleged treachery; and this is the saddest part, that a pardon sent forward fell into the hands of his bitterest enemy, and he locked it up until the execution had taken place. It was another sad instance of man's inhumanity to man.—Christian Work.

Encouragement and Help.

Does your spirit faint? The Divine promises are a dropping honeycomb, better than Jonathan's. Dip your pilgrim staff into their richness and put your hand to your mouth. Eat them, and your faintness shall pass away. Are you thirsty? They are the flowing stream of the water of life, of which you may drink by the way, and lift up your head. Are you overcome by the sultry burden of the day? They are as the cool shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Have your steps well nigh slipped? They are a staff in your hand, on top of which, betimes, like Jacob, you may lean and worship God. Are you sad? There are no such songs to beguile the road and to bear you on with gladness of heart. Put but a promise under your head by night, and were your pillow a stone like that at Bethel, you shall have Jacob's vision, and the thirstiest wilderness will become an Elim, with palm trees and wells of water.—Andrew Geikie.

Duty of Being Loved.

Being loved is a duty. The duty of loving is admitted by all, but the duty of being loved is not so generally recognized. A husband has a duty of being loved by his wife, a father by his child, a pastor by his people, a teacher by his pupils. Unless one is loved in such a relation, he cannot do his best work in it. It sometimes costs a great deal to win love, but it must be done by him who would do his full duty. If a man has not won the love that he ought to have in any close and dear relation, he must know that he himself is to blame for it. How is it in your case?—S. S. Times.

A FIG FOR PROVERBS.

At every turn of "life's dull round"
I've heard good people say
A wholesome proverb 'tis to be found
To light one on the way,
But though I've often sought the aid
Of maxims old and trite
In application, I'm afraid
They've seldom worked out right.

"Faint heart fair lady never won"—
What courage in the thought!
Till some one adds, and not in fun,
"O'erconfidence [illegible]!"
To "wed in haste," says the old song,
Is to "repent at leisure,"
While others sing, "Engagements long
Ne'er end in wedded pleasure."

That "absence makes hearts fonder" might
Seem clear and well defined
Until we're told that "out of sight"
Means also "out of mind."
"Fine feathers make fine birds," 'tis urged,
Yet that [illegible];
The maxim is at once submerged
In "Clothes don't make the man."

"Home, home, sweet home! No place like home!"
What joy those words impart!
Though some one says who sadly roams,
"Home is where rests the heart!"
"'Tis money makes the mare to go,"
Of course you all know that,
Yes, "'tis the root of evil," too,
So what would you be at?

"Silence is golden" may be true
Where wordy warfare spreads,
Yet there's another adage, too—
"Still tongues lie in calves' heads."
Again, "Time will for no man stay,"
To suit his leisure [illegible],
But "All things come," they also say,
"To him who calmly waits."

When proverbs thus in puzzling mess
Each other contravene,
Where lies the wisdom that we praise?
What do their teachings mean?
Where's so much shown there must be flaw,
Or I'm a senseless elf,
'Tis therefore best to simply draw
The one that suits yourself.
—Town Topics.

Punctures.

Don't walk on ice with slippers on.

A green Christmas makes a glad cyclist.

Even a bear story may not be the naked truth.

You can't preserve happiness in "family jars."

Tight lacing is a form-idable foe to womankind.

A man must be sharp if he expects to "cut any ice."

It's a cold day for a man when he gets into hot water.

Is a cracked voice caused by letting it fall too suddenly?

The sculptor may be said to "cut quite a figure" when at work.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Unlikely.

Mrs. Butterpup—My dear, where does Lord Kitchener's £30,000 come from?

Mr. B.—From the country—from the people—from us.

Mrs. Butterpup—Well, much as I admire the man I really don't think this is right. Here we can only keep one servant at £12 a year, and right or wrong we simply can't afford to make any one a present of £30,000. Now, can we?—Pick Me Up.

A Certainty.

"I have come," said the young man, "to ask you to let me have your daughter."

"Never!" shouted the millionaire.

"Thanks," answered the other as he hurried away. "Up to this time she has refused to smile upon my suit. When I tell her that you object to me, she will be mine."—Comic Cuts.

Detected.

Miss Flashleigh—Mamma, I believe the baron is an impostor.

Mrs. Flashleigh—Why, dearest?

Miss Flashleigh—Didn't you notice him at dinner yesterday? He took his napkin and wiped off his plate, just like people who are used to living in cheap boarding houses, &c.—Chicago News.

An Awful Bit.

Nice for Perkins on finding that he has been lathered by the village lunatic, who has got into the shop during Mr. Barber's absence!—Ally Sloper.

A Roundabout Way.

"You wish to see me, Mr. Spooner?"

"Yes, sir. I have a question to ask—a question upon the answer to which, to a great extent, the future happiness of my life depends. Will you—will you be my father-in-law?"—Pick Me Up.

Likely.

"That man says he will treasure your memory next his heart."

"Well," said Senator Sorghum cheerlessly, "I guess he will. He carries his pocketbook in his inside vest pocket."—Washington Star.

Manifestly.

Hagerty—Thim whiskers is sure a breach av the peace.

Garrity (sweetly)—Perhaps yez are thinkin they ought to be pulled?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Anxious to Learn.

She—They say the Clippersons have always lived away beyond their means.

He—I wonder if we could get them to show us how?—Chicago News.

Incontrovertible.

The United States is a great nation, but the little tin thing that you rub nutmegs on is a grater.—Somerville Journal.

Heroic Measures.

"I understand that your daughter has begun taking lessons on the piano."

"Yes, the folks who live next door to us are very obnoxious people. We want to have them leave our neighborhood."—Chicago News.

Decidedly Against It.

"Are you in favor of this 'open door' policy we hear so much about these days?"

"No, sir, not by a jugful, with this cold weather."—Philadelphia North American.

Interesting Information.

"I always want introductions to long haired men."

"Why?"

"I like to discover what subjects they are foolish on."—Chicago Record.

Not All.

He—You think you know it all, don't you?

She—No, I have never been able to figure out any reason for you being alive.—Indianapolis Journal.

And Then She Blushed.

Lucy—Which side shall I sit on?

Harry—It doesn't make any difference. I can drive with either hand.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE PRICES FOR CHRISTMAS '98

The holidays will soon be with us. As in former years, we have anticipated the wants of our customers and in consequence have laid in a large supply of Christmas and New Years goods. In many instances there being little change in prices, especially in staple goods. The independent refineries have broken the Sugar Trust, and we are able to reduce Sugars ½c pound.

Our holiday goods consist of Imported Toys, Drums, Dolls and German Albums, all the latest styles from 10c, 25c and $1.00. Extra nice at $1.25 each. Rich Bohemian Vases, high color and all styles from 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.25 each.

Small toys for the little ones in an endless variety, such as Firemen, Hook and Ladder, Express Wagons, Drivers, Locomotives, Trains of Cars, Toy Horses, Guns and Swords, Tea, Coffee and Dinner Sets, Jumping Jacks, Dolls, Lions, Wolves, Tigers, Cats, Elephants, Guns, Swords, and many other pretty toys for the little ones.

Also Christmas Tree Candles. Trees we sell at 15c, 25c, 40c and 75c for extra large ones. Christmas Tree Candles are very cheap this year. We will sell them for 8c per box, all sizes.

Christmas Candies.

The toy candies and all varieties, such as animals and fruits we are selling at per lb, 10c. Pure Stick Candy, 8c per lb. Pure French Mixed Candy, 10c per lb. Old Time Butter Scotch, 15c per lb. French Bon Bons at 12c and 15c per lb. French Chocolates 15c, very best 20c per lb. Chicago Imperials and Jelly Beans, 10c lb. Gum Drops 5c lb. Kisses 10c lb.
We have a large assortment and can please all who favor us with a call.

Coffee Down.

The best Roasted Rio in Market, 12½c lb
Old Government Java, roasted, 30c lb
Best Roasted Mocha, 31c lb
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb
Best Golden Rio, green, 10c lb
Best Mocha, green, 25c lb
[illegible], 25c lb.

Sugars.

Best Granulated, 5c lb
Standard A, 5c lb
Cut Loaf and Powdered, 6c lb
Choice Yellow, extra C, 4½c lb
Choice Yellow, 4c lb

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb, on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.
Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Good Young Hyson, 30c lb
Extra Good, 35c lb
Very Best Young Hyson, 50c lb
Japan Tea, 35c and best, 50c lb
Gun Powder, good, 35c lb; Best 50c lb
Best Imperial, 50c lb
Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Best Oolong Tea, 50c lb

Syrups and Molasses.

Best Golden Drips, 25c gallon
Extra Nice New Orleans, 35c gallon
Maple Syrup, Vermont, 75c gallon
Good New Orleans, 25c gallon
Rich Yellow Sorghum, 35c gallon

Oils, All Kinds.

Harness Oil, 70c gallon
Boiled Linseed Oil, 55c gallon
Raw Linseed Oil, 50c gallon
Castor Oil, 75c gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Lard Oil, 75c gallon

California Dried and Canned Fruits.

California Peaches, [illegible]
California Prunes, per lb, 6c
California Prunes, 8c
California Apricots, 12½c
California Pears, 11c
California Peaches, 3lb can, 15c can
California Apricots, 12c can
California Green Gages, 15c can
California Egg Plums, 15c can
Best Home Packed Tomatoes, 8c can
Best Home Packed Corn, 8c can

For Christmas Cake.

Leghorn Citron, per lb, 15c
Zante Currants, 7c lb
Cleaned Currants, 1-lb boxes, 9c each
Layer Raisins, per lb, 10c
Sultana Seedless Raisins, per lb 15c
Seeded Raisins, 1-lb boxes, 10c each
Shelled Almonds, per lb 35c
Orange and Lemon Peel, per lb, 10c
English Walnuts, per qt, 12c
Best Filberts, per qt, 10c
Mixed Nuts, per qt, 10c
Brazil Nuts, per qt, 10c
Texas Pecans, per qt, 10c
Best Almonds, per qt, 15c

Cigars and Tobacco.

Artistic Cigars, [illegible] box
Crocodile, 65c box
Home Made Cigars, $1.00 to $1.50 per box
Royal, [illegible]
Villa Franca, 65c box
Our Argument, 75c box
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 45c lb
Hunting Smoking, 10c lb
Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb
Battle Ax Plug, 30c lb
J. T. Plug, 40c lb
Standard Navy Plug, 35c lb
Star Plug, 45c lb
Pay Car Fine Cut, 28c lb
Rain Bow Smoking, 20c lb
Sledge Mixtures, 25c lb

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Sweet Catawba, 70c gallon
Port and Sherry, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
California Angelica, 80c gallon
Whiskies, $1.00, $1.25, $1.40, $1.75 and $2.50 gallon
Kummel, $1.50 gallon
Scotch Ale, imported, 20c bottle
Wines, all grades, bottled, 30c
Gin, per gallon, $1.75
Alcohol, $3.00 gallon

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Linoleums, Chinese and Japanese Matting, Lace Curtains and Portiers.
The whole center room is set apart for these goods and a most excellent assortment we have. The fall and winter supplies are now laid in at extremely low prices. We are selling a most elegant Rag Carpet at 25c per yard. Number one Ingrain Carpet, 25c. Best all-wool Ingrains, 50c yard. Choice Brussels, latest style patterns, 50c and 65c per yard. Choice Moquette, 80c yard. Good quality Hemp Carpet, 12c yard.
Rugs in many styles and patterns from 50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 up to $5.00 each.
Floor Oil Cloth, one yard wide, 25c and 30c yard. Yard and half, two yards and two and half yards.
Window Shades, nice ones, 10c each. Other grades, 20c to 25c each. All above goods are in stock and we desire you to call and see them, even if you do not purchase. We can save you at least 10c to 25c on the dollar.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE, FORT WAYNE, IND.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

A LITTLE BOHEMIAN GIRL WHO BECAME A WONDERFUL SINGER.

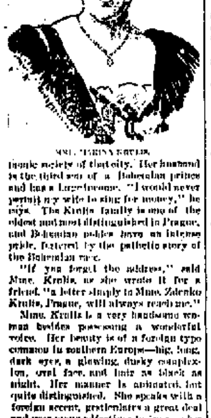
Watch the Children—A Fortunate Bride—The Straight Haired Girl. An Ingenious Trunk.—Women Photographers.

Ten years ago Marina Posta did not differ much, to all appearances, from scores of little Bohemian girls in the foreign quarters of Chicago. Her cheeks were a ruddy red, her hair jet black, and she wore a small plaid shawl over her head. Today she is Mme. Marina Krulis of Prague, Bohemia, the wife of a nobleman and one of the greatest soprano singers living. Melba is probably the only grand opera singer in the world who would not be glad to trade voices with her.

Mme. Krulis has been visiting relatives and friends in the city for several weeks. She started back to Bohemia with her husband yesterday. Curiously enough for a song bird, she has delicate lungs, and after four years in southern Europe the climate here proved too severe, and her doctors ordered her away at once. People who heard Marina Posta sing at recitals in Chicago a few years ago said that she had a big voice. She was a girl in her teens then. Now they say she has the most marvelous voice in the world. Mrs. O. L. Fox of the Chicago Musical college says:

"It is the voice of a century. I have heard all the fine singers now living, and I have trained hundreds of voices, but I have never known one the equal of Mme. Krulis' in beauty and volume. It is wonderful."

Mme. Krulis will never sing in public, except once a year at Anton Dvorak's annual concert in Prague and at a yearly concert given by the Philharmonic society of that city. Her husband is the third son of a Bohemian prince and has a large income. "I would never permit my wife to sing for money," he says. The Krulis family is one of the oldest and most distinguished in Prague, and Bohemian nobles have an intense pride, fostered by the pathetic story of the Bohemian race.


MME. MARINA KRULIS.

"If you forget the address," said Mme. Krulis, as she wrote it for a friend, "a letter simply to Mme. Zdenko Krulis, Prague, will always reach me."

Mme. Krulis is a very handsome woman besides possessing a wonderful voice. Her beauty is of a foreign type common in southern Europe—big, long, dark eyes, a glowing, dusky complexion, oval face, and hair as black as night. Her manner is animated, but quite distinguished. She speaks with a foreign accent, gesticulates a great deal and uses many adjectives to express her emotions.

"Marina" is what nearly all of her Chicago friends call her, because they remember her as a tempestuous little Bohemian girl from the West Side who liked bright frocks tremendously and carried off all the medals at recitals. Mrs. O. L. Fox has been her only teacher, and during her visit here she has insisted upon taking as many lessons as possible. She is exceedingly loyal and insists that she will never allow any of the foreign teachers to train her voice.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Watch the Children.

We all dread illness in the family, yet we do not always take care to prevent its coming. "The ounce of prevention" is an old but trite saying and especially true regarding the children. Mothers are accredited with having eyes in all sides of their heads and ears that hear a remarkably long distance. In truth they must have, to watch the many things that happen daily—things that have to be checked and counterbalanced or disastrous results follow.

I wish that every mother would impress upon her children the importance of cold water, plenty of it, and especially a drink in the morning to prepare the stomach for the day and a last one at night to sweeten the mouth. A lady once told me that she never had a sore throat in her life until she had grip. She was then over 70. Upon asking what she thought was the reason of this remarkable record she replied: "I think it is because I have always tried to keep my throat, teeth and mouth clean. I make a practice of gargling thoroughly every night and morning, sometimes using a solution of salt and water. I drink a great deal of cold water also, and my first and last sore throat was when the grip was so prevalent."

Her children seemed singularly free from coughs and colds and "kindred ills." This she attributed to their regular habits of living, plenty of fruit and vegetables, little meat, regular meals, early bed hours, plenty of dirt and sand to play in and a certain amount of work to do each day. They carried their mother's good common sense into their own homes, as the healthy, ruddy grandchildren of this estimable lady gave ample proof. It is of utmost importance to keep children's feet dry and warm in winter. Thick shoes and stockings should be the rule, and for stormy weather overshoes and leggings and rubbers for the smallest ones. Change the stockings twice as often as in warm weather, as the perspiration absorbed by the thick hose produces a cold, clammy and disagreeable feeling. If the feet are not comfortable, the whole body seems out of order.

Wet mittens have been the cause of many a cold. Every child should have two pairs for everyday use, and in snowball season they should be exchanged as often as wet. The chill strikes the wrists and a cold follows as a natural result.—Housekeeper.

A Fortunate Bride.

Some American girls are exceedingly fortunate, especially in the amount of money lavished upon them. When Miss Louise Whitfield, in 1887, became the bride of Mr. Andrew Carnegie he gave her $20,000 a year, and a few months later presented her with a palatial home on Sixty-first street, New York, where 18 servants are necessary. It is a well known fact that at Cluny castle, Scotland, the summer home of Mrs. Carnegie, 54 domestics are in attendance. By the way, the mother of Mr. Carnegie received such an amount of devotion from her son that he would not marry while she was living, waiting until he was 52 years old. The little daughter of his charming young wife is now just a year old. Mrs. Carnegie should be gratified that her wealthy husband has celebrated the child's birthday anniversary by the purchase of 30 city lots in Gotham, whereon he will erect a far more beautiful home, with Central park opposite and a private park, with abundance of sunshine and fresh air, as a playground for little Miss Carnegie. Without doubt the planning of his $2,000,000 home for his infant daughter Margaret is the most expensive outlay as yet for any young American miss. There will be the large ballroom, an art gallery, a music room, library and conservatories for little Miss Carnegie as she grows into girlhood and womanhood. Mrs. Carnegie is a very philanthropic woman. She annually expends large sums of money in charity. She possessed a fortune of $200,000 in her own name at the time of her marriage. She is of a retiring disposition and her friends consider her very beautiful.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Straight Haired Girl.

Some one of the oracles whose mission is to advise young women how to select a husband and to warn young men against feminine wiles has recently set up a new guidepost for those who wayfare on the road to matrimony.

"Marry a girl with straight hair," says the oracle. "The chances are that her ways are as straight as her locks, while the heart of the curly headed girl is as full of twists and quirks as her hair."

The theory is expounded at some length, says the New York Sun. If all men will but be guided by this daylight voice, the day of the straight haired girl is close at hand. She needs compensation. For years she has fought an unequal fight against her sister of the curly locks, and her temper has been worn threadbare, all on account of her hair. What chance has a straight haired girl on a windy day? Her hair is straggling in frantic wisps over her collar and her ears. She looks untidy, disreputable, and all the time the curly haired girl is becoming more and more bewitching. Her stray locks crisp and curl and flutter daintily round her face, and she smiles in serene consciousness that the wind is quite powerless against her. When rainy days come, the straight haired girl sighs dolefully and looks limp and dejected in spite of swell clothes. Hot days have the same depressing effect upon her hair and spirits. Sea bathing has no charms for her. Even golf can't be to her what it is to the champion with curly hair. But if straight hair is to be a certificate of eligibility for matrimony there will be balm for all these wounds.

An Ingenious Trunk.

A friend who has just returned from a three months' ramble through foreign lands has told me of a new trunk which an ingenious fellow traveler—Yankee, of course—was provided with. Said Yankee was a western woman, breezy and agreeable in manner, and more than willing to give every bit of information concerning her treasure. Between ourselves I believe she was agent or something for the patent, but that is neither here nor there.

This combination trunk could be converted into desk and bureau. Unlike other trunks, it stood on end when in use, and there was a top drawer, which pulled out to form a rest for the desk lid. It had compartments for stationery, the usual number of pigeonholes and a lid which fell down to form the writing table.

All this formed the first part of the combination. The second was a drawer divided up into compartments for the smaller fancy articles of a woman's wardrobe, another for the second size of wearing apparel and still another for large pieces of clothing. These, mind you, were as carefully partitioned off as the best made bureau of a fashionable establishment. There was an immense saving of wrinkles and general mussiness by a careful planning of compartments. The packing of such a trunk could be nothing but a pleasure, and the comfort of knowing just how to reach an article without wading through layers of closely packed articles would be inestimable. I suppose these trunks cost a lot of money, but I would cheerfully forego the pleasure of owning a best gown if I could have such a trunk for traveling.—Philadelphia Times.

Women Photographers.

Photography is certainly the most widespread fad of the day, the women being "in it" equally with the men, and in many cases do superior work, says the New York Mail and Express. At an exhibition of photographs in Boston recently, where 7,000 pictures were entered, the women kept pace with the men in the beauty and extent of their exhibits. Special praise was given their figure studies, which excelled in beauty of posing, excellent lighting, skillful treatment of drapery and natural expression.

Many women are making money, too, by their work, and the day is not far distant when a camera will be a paying investment for a woman who has artistic taste and ability to use it skillfully. Even now all through the country women are doing work for newspapers and magazines which remunerate them well. In some cases they form part of the regular staff of the paper.

Two summers ago a Brooklyn girl spent the whole season taking photographs at the summer resorts along the Jersey coast, with which a well known publishing house illustrated their city guides. Another girl, who has many plates of old, beautiful or noted summer homes, was recently paid $50 by an architect for the use of 50 plates for two months. A Smith college graduate of 1896 paid the entire expenses of her last year at college, about $500, by the sale of photographs which she took of the college buildings and her classmates. These are only a few of the many ways in which women can make photographing pay.

Shakespeare's Women.

At the last meeting of a local literary society the subject chosen for discussion was "Shakespeare's Women—Their Voices." The decision arrived at was that the tone of the women's voices of today has become fuller and stronger, besides being more manly in quality, and that the girl of the present time who was bent on carrying out a prank such as Rosalind's would find no difficulty about 'cutting' her voice to her disguise. The modern girl would not be the least little bit troubled about that, for who could distinguish in many instances the voice of a girl from that of half a dozen of her male friends. A low pitch of the voice in speaking is quite as evident as in the case of singing, and the scarcity of the bass voice among men will [illegible] to be readily discernible in the variety of the repertoire. Indeed the favorite songs of a few years ago would seem in many cases ridiculous in the higher [illegible] of to-day [illegible]. Few of [illegible] the singing contests that could [illegible] to the world ditties with [illegible] and trifles.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Good Game.

This is a very good pencil and paper game. Each player chooses any word he likes for an adjective and tries to fit on to it a comparative and superlative. For example:

Chosen word.	Comparative.	Superlative.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen that ordinary grammatical construction is banished, the point being to carry out grotesque and humorous sets, the more absurd the better.

If the player is unsuccessful with his first word he should try another. A quarter of an hour is allowed for a single set. If the time is exceeded, a forfeit has to be paid.

The conclusion of the game [illegible] the sets aloud. If well put together, they afford a rich amusement.

The French Red Cross.

Clara Barton has but lately received from the French Red Cross the last of the money raised by it, about $22,800, for the men wounded in our war. In acknowledging the gift Miss Barton wrote to the president: "I am not surprised that our great sister, the republic beyond the sea, should be the first to perceive our danger and to extend us her hand. She has always acted so. But what has touched me most profoundly is the impartiality of your feelings and the perfect equality of your aid toward our wounded and those of our Spanish brethren, who, I fear, need it more than we. For us all, then, let the noble Red Cross of France receive our thanks."

She Never Wore a Corset.

A writer who toils among the fashionables announces that she has discovered the secret of Mrs. William Astor's figure. Although Mrs. Astor is a grandmother, she holds herself straight and erect like an empress, and simply because she never wore a corset. But, then, every woman isn't blessed with such a figure as capital with which to start. Mrs. Astor's superb bearing and easy carriage have always been talked about, but the secret of it all was never disclosed before.—New York Letter.

The Women's Club Federation of Elizabeth, N. J., has just completed the first year of its existence, and its work thus far has been of great benefit to the city at large. In many ways this organization is unique, and its businesslike methods have attracted widespread attention.

Mrs. Roosevelt has so much faith in her husband and admires him so heartily that the newspaper caricatures of him amuse her instead of annoying her. It is said that no one enjoys them better than she, and that she cuts them out and has filled a scrapbook with them.

Mrs. Eleanor Moore Brady has been appointed circuit clerk of Vernon county, Mo., by Governor Stephens, in place of her husband, T. C. Brady, who died soon after his re-election as clerk of the circuit court of the county for a four year term.

Miss Laura Evans of Oswego has performed the feat of riding the terrible White Horse rapids between Dawson City and Bennett, in the Klondike country. The day before she made her way eight boats were wrecked.

THE NEW GEOGRAPHY.

Johnny Proves He Knows All About It and Worries Papa.

"Now that we have these vast possessions in the antipodes, Johnny, I think"—

"Father, I'm astonished. Our antipodes are somewhere among the fishes southwest of Australia, which is a far cry from the Philippines."

"Well, I was just going to say that this hemp they grow in Manila"—

"It isn't hemp at all, father—travels under false pretenses. Manila hemp is a variety of the banana family."

"Dear me! Is that so? It's a good cordage all the same. Why, when I was out in the Sandwich Islands I"—

"Father, you're enough to make Liliuokalani shudder. No educated person says Sandwich Islands now unless to make himself understood by those who don't know that 'the Hawaiian Islands' is the official and accepted name. Besides"—

"Well, I suppose you'll be asking me next to say 'Puerto Rico' just because the Spaniards do."

"Not at all. Porto Rico has been good English usage for several centuries. It's all right."

"Glad you've passed on the question. But if we go into Manila hemp growing in a territory 6,500 miles from our former limits we"—

"You mean 4,500 miles. You certainly haven't forgotten that the United States has long extended to the end of the Aleutian chain, and Attu is only about 4,500 miles from Manila."

"You're very nice. But speaking of Manila hemp, they say that in Borneo, the largest island in the world"—

"It was when you studied geography, father, but they've learned since that New Guinea is larger than Borneo, and Greenland is larger than New Guinea."

"Great world this! Well, I was talking with Brown about introducing Manila hemp into tropical America, and he said that on his plantation in San Salvador"—

"Why, there are no plantations in the city of San Salvador. If you mean the country of which San Salvador is the capital, you should say Salvador."

"Young man, your hat is getting too small for you. If you don't stop making my head ache with your erudition, I shall send you direct to Vladivostock."

"You can't mean direct. I should have to transship at Yokohama or Shanghai, I think"—

"Give me a rest, please. I want to read the paper."—New York Sun.

The Newcomers All Right.

Mrs. Brunston—We must call on our new neighbors as soon as they get settled.

Mr. B.—Who are they?

"I don't know."

"Have you seen them?"

"No."

"Then what do you know about them?"

"Every bit of their furniture was covered with canvas."—New York Weekly.

FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

Spring Will See a Revival of Pompadour Styles.

LOUIS QUINZE STRIPES IN AGAIN.

Not Only the Silks, but the Shapes, Are to Be the Same as Those Worn When the Empress Eugenie Ruled the Court of France.

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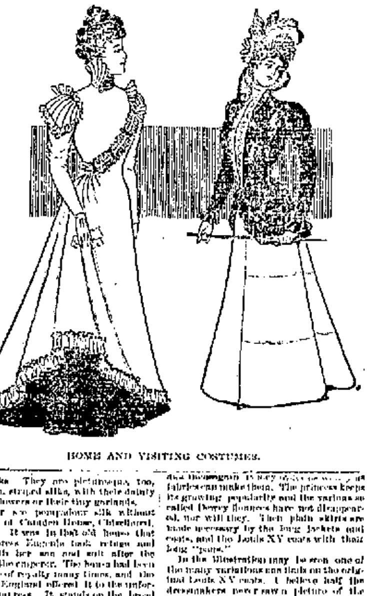
When one is strolling among the piles and bales of the new silks for spring, one cannot refrain from saying, "Oh, Tobson come again!" for here are the old pompadours by the score. And pompadours they will be when the gowns are made up as well as in the piece, for fashion says our ladies shall look like those of the time of Louis XV.

The richest of these new designs show the broad dark or black stripe of satin or velvet with a plain or moire ground between, on which is the floral pattern. This usually shows wreaths of exceedingly small flowers in natural tints and colors, exquisitely blended and chosen.

Some of these patterns have the flowers in raised or embossed figures of velvet or of raised brocade. Bowknots representing lace or ribbon are very dainty, and they take the place of flowers on some of the light stripes. They are hand woven and most artistically done.

Many of these pompadour designs in the richest qualities have alternate stripes in black and white, two inches wide. The Louis XV figuring is always on the white stripe. Light pink, blue, cream, mauve and pale yellow are also seen as the alternating stripes with contrasting colors in the floral pattern. There are some striped pieces where the black line is velvet and the light one moire without any further pattern. This is very striking and bold, and yet it looks well, especially for the princess gowns, which seem to have been invented for the express purpose of showing these stripes to advantage.

The pompadour waists, the long coats with their dainty vests and the sweeping trains are all clearly suitable to show off those silks. They are picturesque, too, these rich, striped silks, with their dainty trailing flowers or their tiny garlands.


HOME AND VISITING COSTUMES.

I never see pompadour silk without thinking of Camden House, Chislehurst, England. It was in that old house that the Empress Eugenie took refuge and lived with her son and suite after the death of the emperor. The house had been the abode of royalty many times, and the queen of England offered it to the unfortunate empress. It stands on the broad summit of a rolling plateau and is inclosed, having at the outer entrance lodges for the gatekeeper. These double gates are of iron beautifully wrought, and at the time I was there they bore the crest of the emperor.

Circumstances useless to relate here obtained the friendship of the empress for me, and she invited me for a visit of two days to Camden House. The whole house, wide and roomy though low, is of stone outside and dark and richly carved woods within. It is only when in the parlor, which [illegible] a sort of general living room, that one feels relieved from the dark colors and somber corners.

This room was large and had two immense windows facing south and a chimney with an open fireplace opposite them where logs were burning on the hearth. All the walls above the richly carved wainscoting were covered with paintings—mural decorations—by some great artist. Every picture was a sort of historical representation of some occurrence at the court of Louis XV, and every face was a portrait. They were about two-thirds life size. Every woman in all the pictures wore striped pompadour silk, and so perfectly was it painted that it was difficult to believe it not real.

There is not a figure in the new pompadour silks that I cannot remember as being among those on the wall at Camden House. Those smiling faces in the pictures but made the sad features of the dethroned empress more noticeable. That was while her son was still alive.

As I look back through the mists of all those years it seems as if each bright face out of all that painted throng stood laughing before me again, clad in pieces of the same stuffs I saw today. Those dainty ladies tripping along the walls have always fascinated me and I shall never forget them.

I think I mentioned a week or so ago that the pompadour waists were to be worn again for dinner and other semi and full dress occasions. The most of them have a medici collar, large or small, starting in at the corners of the open space and forming a setting for the face. This peculiar style of bodice is very becoming to almost everybody and, above all, to the too slender ones.

I think, taking the silks for spring all in all, the quality is much heavier than for fall and winter. There are moires and brocades or brocades with two and three shades of the same color. Some elegant black brocades have figures in patterns as they mingle with white, which tones and blends the too bright yellow. Rich patterns and great designs and peau de soies are thrown in beautiful designs, and there is much plain gros grain silk, mostly in very close taffeta. These colors are all handsome. There are blues in the [illegible] shades, grays in the silvery line without admixture of pink, pale mauve tints and [illegible] color. Purple in every conceivable tint and shade is a feature. In fact, we have everything we ever had in color and a few others whose names at least are new.

Among the other old friends in new faces are the Turkey-red "robe patterns" in great variety. These are usually of wool or wool and silk, light in weight and harmonious in coloring. The body of the stuff is plain, but there is a portion of it figured or brocaded in a sort of relief pattern. Some of this looks like heavy [illegible] around some [illegible] sort of design that suited the artist who invented it. These bands are designed for the skirt and the rest for the waist and sleeves.

It goes without saying that these are intended solely for house wear. The most of these are light colors with darker shades of the same as the applique design for trimming which is woven in. The weaving of these is something between albatross and cashmere.

Hopsack in all sorts of colors will be fashionable for outdoor spring and summer dresses. Another new weave is called satin [illegible]. So many bright colors are woven into this that one cannot distinguish any one separately. The surface is satiny and the effect modest and pleasing.

We must remember that red and blue make purple, and when white and black are added the color becomes plum. Green is brought into being by the union of yellow and blue. This may be made russet by red and black, and so on. I do not pretend to know all the weaver's art, but when all the prismatic colors are blended together with black and white we have perfection.

There is a very elegant stuff in silk and wool for tailor costumes. Two colors cross in hairlines, forming fine checks. Basket weave is seen, and a beautiful new stuff of silk and wool with the groundwork in the whole line of new colorings. Thrown over the light body of the goods are black lines which result in very open grenadine over silk. It is very wide, and I am sure it will be popular.

There are quite a number of satin striped wools in subdued colors. These are exceedingly neat and tasteful and will be liked by women who desire for ordinary street wear where true refinement is shown by modest attire.

All sorts of soft wool delaines and crepes, as well as mohairs and British cotton goods, show polka dots of every size. Where the goods are light the dots are black and vice versa. Some wool crepons in pleasing colors have polka dots.

Silks are to be used largely for coats for spring, and mohairs for dresses. These [illegible] waists and other waists are made to [illegible], [illegible] just as it happens. There are to be many, very many, white linen and pique and duck skirt waists and also white suits. I know, for haven't I climbed thousands of steps to the busy manufacturing places from whence all these things come? They are always at the top of a ten story building, [illegible] where there is no elevator. White and cream grass linens there are in the form of beautiful summer gowns already made, but the manufacturers will not show them yet. Venetian, Irish point and guipure laces are to trim these linens mostly.

The skirts for next season seem to be of three distinct varieties, but we may be sure that there are to be tunic draperies. Sometimes it is like the one this newly [illegible] as the [illegible] fabrics can make them. The princess keeps its growing popularity and the various so called Derby flounces have not disappeared, nor will they. Then plain skirts are made necessary by the long jackets and coats, and the Louis XV coats with their long "pans."

In the illustration may be seen one of the many variations one finds on the original Louis XV coats. I believe half the dressmakers never saw a picture of the coats of that period, but this is a pretty coat, after all. It is of violet faille with a ruffle, some gold braid and fancy ornaments, a lace vest and a fur collar. What more is needed? Where the jacket is so ornamented the skirt should be very plain. That in the picture is of satin faced cloth of palest gray.

The princess gown is the prettiest of all, and we see tunic effects in it. I think there is a decided leaning toward plainer waists and more ornate skirts. The tunic skirt is very dressy. The tailor suits will, as heretofore, be marked by their smoothness and simplicity.

I notice that as neckwear there is again the full crepe lisse ruching in black, white, and black and white together. This is the most becoming of all neckwear to almost every woman. KATE LAIRY.

A CRITIC CAUGHT.

His Opinion Was Candid, but Not Quite Correct.

"This is the third time that I have called," said the budding playwright to one of those professional critics who make suggestions, whip things into shape, praise, condemn, talk knowingly and charge exorbitantly for their alleged services. "It took you a good deal last time to decide that two of my former efforts were 'callow' and inadequate. What's the matter now?"

"I've given this latest play from your pen a great deal of patient and critical thought," in a stilted and pompous tone. "It bears many evidences of genius and is full of promise. But it is crude, my dear boy—at certain points alarmingly crude, don't you know. It is what I might term your architectural work that is deficient. You are prolific in beautiful and original ideas, but you don't put them together well, understand. You lack continuity and construction, so to speak. But don't be discouraged, my dear boy. Here is the manuscript. Work it over. You have the parts. Work out the harmonious whole."

Then the budding playwright took the manuscript. He untied the pink knot and muttered as to himself, "Full of promise," "Alarmingly crude," "Beautiful ideas," "Lack of continuity," "Brilliant career," and then a roar of anger as he spread the sheets before the astounded critic. Not a word had been written on them. The roll was blank paper, and the critic was trapped beyond the hope of escape. "I have caught you!" shouted the playwright. "I have had my comedy. Now for tragedy." There were a crash of glass, a shriek and a critic flying through the air. A minute later he emerged from a snowbank unhurt and "stood off" the broom boy who brushed him at the nearest barber shop.—Detroit Free Press.

Playing It Low Down.

"Johnny doesn't seem to be hitting the apple barrel as much as he did."

"No; I found a clipping in some paper that said apples were good medicine and laid it where he could see it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Dreadful Accident.

"A dreadful thing happened to the cut glass bowl I bought for Mrs. Jimp."

"Did somebody break it?"

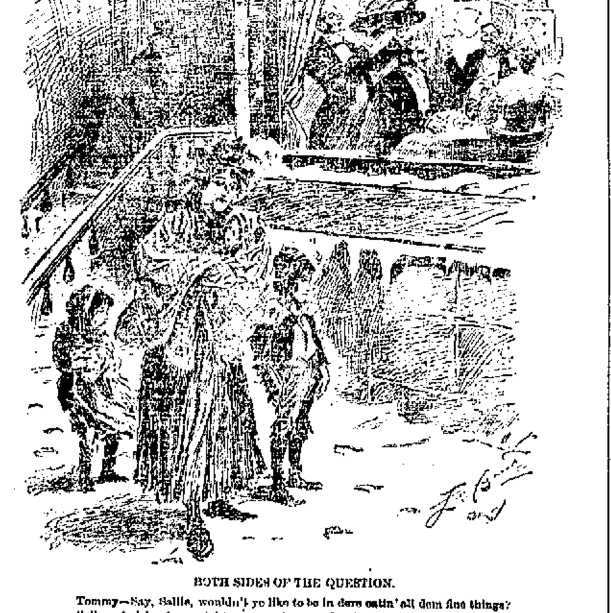
"No; I lost the price mark off it."—Chicago Record.

WHO HAS THE EXTRA PACK?

Coroner—I attended a card party the other night. The man on my right held four aces and a king. The man on my left held four kings and an ace.

Undertaker—What did you hold?

Coroner—I held the inquest.


BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

Tommy—Say, Sallie, wouldn't yo like to be in dere eatin' all dem fine things?

Sallie—An' den have night mare, er lay awake all night? I guess not.

TWO OF A KIND.

Mrs. Flynn—Hear comes me son and his new goat.

Mrs. Glynn—Which is th' kid?

"Gate of Tears" and "Bridge of Sighs."

The Straits of Babelmandeb, the passage from the Persian gulf into the Red sea, are called the Gate of Tears by the Arabs. The channel is only about twenty miles wide, rocky and very dangerous for passage in rough weather. It received its melancholy name from the number of shipwrecks that occurred there. The Bridge of Sighs is the bridge of Venice which connects the palace of the Doge with the state prison, and was so called because over it prisoners were conveyed from the judgment hall to the place of execution.

He Fooled the Surgeons.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from rectal fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth, and the best salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

"Our Nation in War."

A Town Without Rats.

It is a curious fact that Evart, Mich., has no rats, or at least has none up to this time, and in our nearly twenty years' residence here we have never seen or heard of but one rat being seen here, and that was several years ago, when one was killed at the depot. But it seems that we are in the line of progress in this matter as well as in others, for on Tuesday Will Ramsey killed a large one at the Evart Roller Mills. The rodent was seen several weeks ago, and the men have been looking for him. So far as known there was but one, and it may be that we are not to be cursed by the pests, as are other places, for a while.—Evart Review.

Night Blindness.

Night blindness is a curious affection of the eye in which the patient sees very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is mostly met with in warm climates, and usually gives way to solid treatment.

"Our Nation in War."

The Appetite of a Goat

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25 cents at any drug store.

"Our Nation in War."

Preserved in Amber.

A writer in Harper's Round Table describes a piece of amber in which is embedded a lizard eight inches in length and belonging to a species which is no longer extant. The little animal is perfectly preserved in its golden-hued prison, all of its colors showing through. This is not the only instance in which the fossilized gum named amber has preserved specimens of living forms that have now become extinct on the earth.

"Our Nation in War."

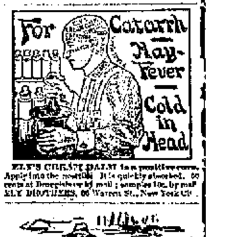
PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice. —MISS JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.



ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

If every man could live an out-door life, passing his time with gun and fishing-rod and canoe, there would be less illness in the world. Unfortunately, the demands of modern civilization will permit very few men to live this ideal, healthful life.

Many men have to pass the day shut up in offices and stores, and the nights in close apartments in crowded cities. They get little out-door exercise. One of the results of this unhealthy, sedentary living is the awful prevalence of that dread disease—consumption. One-sixth of all the deaths each year are due to this relentless enemy. Formerly physicians pronounced this disease incurable. It is now generally known that there is a marvelous medicine that for the past thirty years has been curing consumption almost without a failure. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis and other diseases of the air-passages. It is the great re-builder. It tears down, carries off and excretes old, inert tissues and replaces them with the firm tissues of health. It restores the lost appetite and makes the digestion perfect.

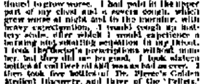
"Four years ago I had an attack of grip that left my throat and lungs in a bad condition," writes Mrs. Mary Hartman, of 500 Harker St., Mansfield, Ohio. "The doctor said I had disease of the throat and bronchial tubes. I continued to grow worse. I had pain in the upper part of my chest and a severe cough, which grew worse at night and in the morning, with heavy expectoration. I would cough up [illegible], after which I would experience a burning and smarting sensation in my throat. I took the doctor's prescriptions without number, but they did me no good. I took sixteen bottles of cod liver oil and was as bad as ever. I then took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and three of the 'Pellets.' I began to improve in every way and now enjoy good health and have taken no medicine for over six months."

SANTAL-MIDY CAPSULES

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

MIDY

Health is Wealth.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS.

Is sold under positive Written Guarantee by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizziness, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confidence, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which lead to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, $1 a box; six for $5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days' treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

Red Label Special Extra Strength. For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, $1 a box; six for $5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store or by mail.

BEFORE AFTER

For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun St.

The Shortest Time

Chicago to Los Angeles last year was 72 hours. This year it will be 66, just 2¾ days, by the California Limited, Santa Fe Route, beginning November 3. Barber shop and ladies' observation car have been added. Address F. T. HENDRY, General Agent, 61 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new

Y. W. C. A. Rooms,

49 and 51 W. Berry Street,

Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 4 o'clock at the association house, 8 West Berry Street.